ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,174—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1897.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews	25th "
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th "
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasscvich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mills.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Dinchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	31st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, about 9th Dec., calling at such ports as may be arranged.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

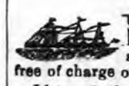
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CONFERENCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

GLASGOW, MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged for 1898 :—

S. S. CLAN OGILVIE	2647	Tons Regr.	Sailing from Liverpool about 5th Jan.
S. S. ARMENIA	3395	"	17th Jan.
HALL LINE STEAMER		"	27nd Jan
S.S. CITY OF LUCKNOW		"	25th Jan.
S. S. CLAN MACRAE	2805	"	28th Jan.
S. S. AUSTRALIA	2.92	"	4th Feb.
HALL LINE STEAMER		"	9th Feb.
S.S. CLAN ROBERTSON		"	15th Feb
S. S ARABIA	3544	"	21st Feb
HALL LINE STEAMER		"	4th Mar.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3069	"	16th Mar.
HALL LINE STEAMER		"	28th Mar.
S. S. HISPANIA	3380	"	2nd April.
HALL LINE STEAMER		"	22nd April.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents, Hall Line.
FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents, Clan Line.
FORBES, FORBES AND Co. Agents City Line.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DeoBADDUNO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	90	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Scirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN CIGARS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to deliver at any town in the United Kingdom their Celebrated INDIAN CIGARS at the following rates:—

Cash rates :—

1,000	HAVANNAHS	for Rs.	130 ;	500 for Rs.	72-8
1,000	GEM MUSTER	for Rs.	103 ;	500 for Rs.	59-0
1,000	NOBLE'S	for Rs.	126 ;	500 for Rs.	69-8
1,000	DAWSON'S	for Rs.	144 ;	500 for Rs.	79-8
1,000	THOMSON'S	for Rs.	162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	TREACHER'S MUSTER	for Rs.	158 ;	500 for Rs.	86-8
1,000	CLUB MUSTER	for Rs.	222 ;	500 for Rs.	121-0
1,000	No. 1 JAVAS	for Rs.	162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	No. 2 JAVAS	for Rs.	135 ;	500 for Rs.	75-8
1,000	No. 3 JAVAS	for Rs.	112 ;	500 for Rs.	63-8
1,000	JAVA NOBLE'S	for Rs.	140 ;	500 for Rs.	77-8

ALSO CHUTNIES.

INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

BASEL MISSION CARDS—INDIAN CARDS PRINTED IN COLOURS.

A series of Indian Cards, printed in colours by the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. Each Card contains a characteristic Indian Scene, or Native Character, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c., indigenous to the country. Eight annas each.

INDIAN VIEWS, ETC.

With the usual Complimentary Sentences. A Series of Platinotypes mounted on gold bevelled edged Cards. From 12 annas each.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A selection of beautifully executed Chromo-lithographs of Native Characters, Cabinet Size. From F. M. Coleman's "Typical Pictures of Indian Characters."

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

High-class work in Water-colours. The Studies of Flowers are very fine indeed.

PLATINOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

Of Figures, Heads and Landscapes from a striking feature of this seasons' Cards.

SPECIALLY PRINTED CARDS.

Are now extremely fashionable, and our stock of Cards suitable for these are by far the largest and most recherche, to be found in India. Orders should be sent in early to prevent disappointment, especially when Monograms or Crests are required to be stamped in addition to the printed matter.

AN EXQUISITE SELECTION OF ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE CARDS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

COLD WEATHER HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

	Rs.	as.
Pure Natural Wool Vests, 6 for	30	0
Do. do. Pants, 6 for	40	8
Do. do. Socks, 6 for	6	8

CASHMERE & MERINO HALF-HOSE,

	Rs.	as.
Striped and Plain Merino, per doz., from	15	0
Black and Navy Cashmere, per doz., from	11	4

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

IN KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

The Public are offered

BEVERAGES of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXCELLENCE.

Prepared under highly skilled ENGLISH Supervision from materials of the FINEST QUALITY,

with ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER.

They are GUARANTEED free from any metallic contamination, and every bottle used is

THOROUGHLY CLEANSED in Filtered Water BEFORE FILLING.

In BRILLIANCE, LIFE and FLAVOUR these drinks equal the FINEST IMPORTED BRANDS although sold at a mere tithe of their cost.

SODA, POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS ... 12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, and every other kind ..... 1 Rupee per Dozen.

2 Dozens delivered free in Bombay.

6 Dozens packed free per Rail or Steamer.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Re. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	448
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed ..... £2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ..... £3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ..... £388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date ..... £2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

ARRIVING BY EVERY MAIL.

CRYSTALLIZED FRIUTS, Apricots, Greengages, Plums, Cherries, Ginger, &c., Tom Smith's DELICIOUS Assorted CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS. CRACKERS—Costumes, Jewels, Riddles, Toys, Love Letters, Caps, and Fun of Sorts.

CHRISTMAS TREE—DECORATIONS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME

SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the year 1898, will be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for

I. The purchase of :—
1 Yarn hard Wastes of all sorts.
2 Cotton tares of full pressed bales.
3 Cotton dust and seeds and sized sweepings.
4 Oily cotton.
5 " ends.
6 " hard wastes.
7 Cotton droppings unservicoable at the mills.
8 Cotton strippings " " "
9 Cotton card fly " " "
10 Cotton gutter fly " " "

II. The collection of rents of Company's Properties :—
1 Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of carts and bullocks at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
2 Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of milch cows and buffaloes at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
3 Of the 2 ranges of chawls and 2 ranges of shops situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba.
4 Of the Scott Press Building godowns for the storage of merchandise.
5 Of the vacant cotton godowns situate on the Main Road, Colaba.
6 From miscellaneous tenants of the Colaba and Victoria Properties.

III. The landing, carrying, weighing, stacking, &c., of coals at the mills.
IV. The landing, carting, and unloading at the mills of imported goods.
V. The supply of wheat sizing flour.
VI. The supply of mill stores of all descriptions.
VII. For contracting for reeling, bundling, folding, and baling of yarn and cloth.

Forms of application and of tenders and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, 6th December, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

NOTE—Actual number of Subscribers :—Europeans, 424; Hindoos, 166; Parsis, 130; Portuguese, 95; Mahomedans, 21; Jews, 13; and Libraries, 12. Total 859.

TERMS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FIRST HAND READING.

For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" (Morning or Evening delivery), Six New Weeklies (one every day, available for 24 hours), and four New Magazine (one every week, available for 2 days).

Monthly, Rs. 4 : Quarterly, Rs. 11.

The "Bombay Gazette" delivered in the morning is removed at 10 a.m., and that given in the evening at 10 a.m., next day.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Pick-Me-Up
Answers	Punch
Black and White	Queen
British Medical Journal	St. James's Budget
Catholic Fireside	Saturday Review
Catholic Times and Opinion	Scraps
English Mail (Bombay)	Sketch
Forget-Me-Not	Sketchy Bits
Golden Penny	Spectator
Graphic	Sporting and Dramatic News
Home News	Success
Home Chat	Tablet (Catholic)
Illustrated London News	Times (London)
Ladies' Gazette	Tit-bits
Ladies' Pictorial	Today
Lancet	Truth
Lloyd's Weekly	Vanity Fair
Overland Mail	Weekly Times and Echo
Penny Illustrated	Westminster Budget
Pearson's Weekly	Woman's Life
People	World

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
Family Herald	Nineteenth Century
Fortnightly Review	Pearson's Magazine
Harper's Magazine	Practitioner
Investor's Review	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

QUARTERLIES.

Borderland	Quarterly Review

Up-country Residents can get the above Papers one week old at half price.

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N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Sroc per mensem Commission	17	0
on Horses Bought or Sold	16	0
Examination and Certificate	8	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	4	0
Crushed linseed food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF YARN, CLOTH, &c., AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILL, MAZAGON, DAROOKHANA.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Framjee Petit Mill Fire Loss Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill godown TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of grey yarn in bales, bundles and hanks, and a quantity of cloth in bales, bundles and loose pieces, also leather rings, canvas, casing paper, sewing twine, cotton ropes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time each lot shall be knocked down to the purchaser.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady Main Road, next to Mr. Soonawalla's bungalow, a collection of valuable plants, such as palms, crotons, hebiscus, aralia, dracœna, authurium, miscellaneous lilies, eucharis, cypres, roses, begonias, dieffenbachra, etc., the property of NANABHOY B. SAKLATWALLA, Esq.

The above plants will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Oak Lane, Fort, next to Agra Bank, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, premier pneumatic Dunlop tyre bicycle, harmonium, Chubb's fireproof safe with Chubb's lock 27 by 22 by 21, instantanograph camera by J. Lancaster, tee-box, magic lantern, &c., the property of MRS. SUMMER.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Rustomjee Bemanjee Pastakia, consisting of gold watch by Dent with chain, neck chain, mohunmala, buttons, bangles, kudas, rings, diamond and emerald earring, silver buttons, snuff box, hasli and letas, marble top table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, mirror door almyrah, bedsteads, teapoys, chest, cradle, cotton and silk clothes, copper, brass, and German silver utensils.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA, KNOWN AS "TRIO COTTAGE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow known as "Trio Cottage," standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the island of Colaba, within the Presidency of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 997 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the seashore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the high road leading to the lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground of Dinbai, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, 18, Church Gate Street, Solicitors for the vendors, or to the undersigned.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on account of the concerned—

All that piece of ground, containing about 5,700 square yards, and situate at Poona, on the Bund, next to Fitzgerald Bridge. On this plot of ground there was formerly a bungalow No. 181, which was known by the name of "Aga Khan's Palace."

The bungalow has since been destroyed, and the property will be sold as it now stands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. F. VIEGAS, consisting of gold hunting watch by Perigaux, diamond rings, signet ring, watch guards, collar buttons, studs and solitaires, loose diamond, musical clock, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. LAIDLAW, consisting of single cot, chairs, crockery, wearing apparel, eyeglasses, etc.

The effects of the late LILADHUR WALJI, consisting of chests of drawers, boxes, stools, pictures, globe lamps, copper, brass, and German silver pots, gold ear ornaments, ring, etc.

The effects of the late MANOCKJEE EDULJEE DARUWALLA, consisting of silver watch with chain, iron cot, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL NAIL RODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Heptoolla Abdoolally, at F Shed, Prince's Dock.

Ex. o. s. Drachenfels.

1,000 bundles steel nail rods weighing about 25 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Fort Custom House :—

A lot of arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuses, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Kennuri Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, about 30 first class grey horses, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab about 14-4, 8 years old, goes in harness very quiet, believed sound.
1 English-built cop-cart suitable for 13-1 to 14-1 pony by Windower.
1 bay Arab pony entire 12-3, aged, rising, 7 years.
1 chesnut walar gelding about 16 hands, 6 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE VICTORIA PRINTING WORKS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Khetwady Lane, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Victoria Printing Works, consisting of double demy printing machine fitted both for steam and hand work, English and Marathi types, composing sticks, galley and other sundries.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A large lot of unclaimed goods.

Also on account and risk of the London Lyric Theatrical Company—

A lot of the Company's unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Sion Road, Matoonga, a little further from the Kohinoor Mills.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will Sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following landed property :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground together with the bungalow and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Sion Road, Matoonga, a little further from the Kohinoor Mills, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18 and 22 and New Nos. 15,15 and 813, and Municipal Ward Nos. 8181 and 8140, containing by admeasurement 2339 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the north by the ground of Ardasir Parsee, on the south by the ground of Sookoor Boodha, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the ground of Sookoor Boodia and others.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of paddy field, land or ground, situate, lying and being at Sion Road, Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 1300 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under old No. 23 and New No. 803 and under Municipal Ward No. 7856 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north, south and west by the ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaky, and on the east by Sion Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glass ware, a first-rate organ with 12 stops, nearly new, handsome China and Japanese Vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate marble clock striking hours and half hours, Persian and Henarses carpets, a large size cooking stove with boiler, Hinks's and Wimar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of H. HOWICK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—58 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

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ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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FOREIGN CIGARS.
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"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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SASSOON J. DAVID.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 25th July 1

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay or to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportional surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid)	Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Respons

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h. 23m. Sun-sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 10-27m., 21-43s. Low water, 4-46m., 4-25s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
H.E. the Governor's Levee, New Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Rale of Nork, St. George's Hospital.
Annual Convocation of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, 3 to 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CALENDAR.—We have received from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Agents, the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ld., two copies of the company's calendar for next year.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, *viz.*, 1s, 3d. per rupee.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shree Bhowanishunker Temple of the late Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett will be held, to-day, at Tardeo Road, and will be continued for five days. There will be the usual display of fire-works.

THEFT AT CHURNEY ROAD.—Dwarkanath Yeshwant, residing at Churney Road, has reported to the police the theft of a white jacket, containing a gold watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 100, from the verandah of his house, on Monday last.

ARYA SUDHARMADAYI SABHA.—A meeting of the members of this Sabha takes place at the Madhav Baugh, this evening, at 5-30, to express regret at the death of the late Pundit Gattulaljee, and to take steps to commemorate his revered memory.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Colonel's Parade.....Hume.
Overture.....La Sereno.....Auber.
Polka.....de Concert Robin & Wren.Kline.
Reminiscences of The Gaiety.....Kappy.
Valse.....L'Etoile Polaire.....Waldteufel.
Polka.....Gloeckchen.....Budick.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AGAIN AT IT.—Marian Francis, an old offender, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged by Inspector Flanaghan with attempted burglary. The accused was seen, on Monday night, by Appa Mahadu, a lascar orderly to Captain Dubam, entering the officer's bedroom through an open window. He gave chase and arrested the accused, who had concealed himself behind a tree. A record of three previous convictions standing against the accused, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Succaram Govind and eight other Hindus, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Thakordwar Road, and the rest, together with No. 1, with gaming therein with cards and money. On a certain information previously received, the police, armed with a Commissioner's warrant, proceeded to the house at 11 o'clock on Monday night and arrested all the accused in the act. His Worship convicted all the accused and fined No. 1 Rs. 12 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A FATHER SAVING A SON AND SACRIFICING HIS OWN LIFE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gungaram Annaji, aged forty-five years, a basket-maker, residing at Imambara Road. On the 26th ultimo the deceased sustained a cut on the big toe of his right foot by accidentally treading on a bamboo splint, while running to pick up his son, who had fallen on the road while playing outside the house. Gungaram tried some household remedies, and was doing well up to Monday last, when tetanus set in. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

FATALLY INJURED BY A CARDING MACHINE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Curry Road, touching the death of Mohun Dhatoo, aged about thirty years, a labourer, employed in the Elphinstone Manufacturing Company's Mill, and residing in a hut at Currey Road with a countryman of his. About 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, the deceased was working at a carding machine, when suddenly its roller flew out, owing to a bolt snapping, and struck him on his left arm and nose, and injured three fingers of his left hand. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home. His subsequently went twice to the J. J. Hospital and had his injured hand re-dressed. He was doing well up to Saturday last, when he was seized with lock-jaw, accompanied by severe spasms, and died on Monday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus following the injuries caused by the above accident was recorded.

A DOMESTIC COMEDY AT DAMAUN.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Early this morning a curious scene was witnessed on the beach. Two young women escorted by half-a-dozen policemen, accompanied by the District Court bailiff, and followed by a large mob, were *volens nolens* carried by a boat from Lower to Upper Damaun. These women, who are sisters, and whose names are Kustoor and Bhani, are respectively of the ages of 25 and 20 years. They belong to the carpenter caste, and were married years ago to two brothers, Doobhh Vithal and Moorar Vithal, living at Upper Damaun. Kustoor soon after marriage showed a dislike towards her husband, Doolubh, and stayed at her parents' house, obstinately refusing to live with her husband. The younger sister, after she arrived at the age of discretion, followed the example of her sister in disregarding matrimonial obligations. However, when communication between Lower and Upper Damaun was cut off she happened to be at her husband's house, where she was detained until the restoration of the communication on the 15th September. On the opening of the communication she came to her parents' house at Lower Damaun, only to find that her parents had been carried away by plague, and that Kustoor had survived. Bhani subsequently also refused to return to her husband, and the two brothers suspected that the sisters intended to run off from Damaun as soon as the cordon was removed. They thereupon represented in person their grievances to the District Judge, Mr. Castro, who under the powers contained in the Portuguese Code passed a process to compel the sisters to go to their husbands, and the process was duly executed by the learned Judge in person, accompanied by the newly arrived Advocate for the Crown, Mr. Vidal, LL. B., of Coimbra, Mr. Krishnarao Tatia, the Court Interpreter, the Court bailiff, and six policemen, the husbands being also present for identification. The sisters were taken by surprise at the appearance at their lodgings of such company at daybreak, but the Judge explained to them through the interpreter that the law required them, that it was also becoming on their part to go and live with their husbands, and that the law had to be obeyed. The sisters, after some whining and whimpering, and seeing there was no escape, put on their new sarees and started on their way to the beach, where the whole party, except the Judge and the Crown Advocate, who left for their residence, proceeded by a boat to Upper Damaun, where the police made over the sisters to their husbands.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Fernambuc-Assara, interrupted.
Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Sitta Rhodes interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	10	0 a.m.	52	+8
Teheran	7	12	30 p.m.	2	0
Suez	7	2	40 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th December, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	...	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

ANSWER—" Isn't that boy too young to understand the nature of an oath?" Mother—" Oh, no; negroes golfing with his father. "

ACTION BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE UNSUSTAINED.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COTTON CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

C. A. TURNER VS. ANOOPRAM JAMIATRAM.

Mr. COWASJI B. SETHNA, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble.

Plaintiff, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mohanji Callianji, an insolvent, sought to recover Rs. 1,228-8, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's failure to perform his contract, dated the 9th October, 1894. By this contract the defendant had agreed to sell to the insolvent, Mohanji, one hundred bales of Broach Ginned Cotton, good quality, on the 25th March, 1895, at Rs. 185 per candy, subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company. The agreement contained a clause to the effect that the contract could not be cancelled on any account. There being very little cotton of that quality available in Bombay in March 1895, the price rose to Rs. 211 per candy on the due date, and the amount claimed represented the difference between this price and the contract price.

The defendant pleaded that the insolvent was not ready and willing to carry out the contract, while he himself on his part was always ready and willing to fulfil the contract. The defendant also denied the breach of contract and his liability to the damage claimed.

Mr. Cowasji Sethna, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that Mohanji did not become insolvent and filed his schedule till June 1895; that he was in easy circumstances in March 1895, and had made arrangements with three different persons, viz., Moolchund Jamnadas, Morarji Hirji, and Kalidas Lukhmidas, to pay for and take delivery of four hundred bales of Broach Ginned Cotton, for which delivery order had been received, and if cotton had been delivered in accordance with such orders, he would have got one or other of the three persons to pay the price thereof. It was also alleged, on behalf of the plaintiff, that on receipt of the delivery order sent by the present defendant, the delivery order sent by the present defendant, Mohanji went, provided with Rs. 1,500 in cash from his cloth merchant and accompanied by Morarji Hirji and some workmen, to the "Jatha" of Damji Jadowji and presented the delivery order to Damji, who then informed them that he had no cotton belonging to the defendant and therefore could not deliver any. Upon this Mohanji and Morarji went away. Mr. Sethna, on behalf of the plaintiff, further argued that it was not necessary for the purchaser to go provided with any money when applying for delivery of the cotton, as the rules of the Cotton Exchange contained distinct provisions for the holding of a survey if the purchaser chose to demand a survey, in which case the actual delivery would not be completed until two or three days subsequently, and that it would only be the time for the purchaser to pay the price agreed upon for the purchaser to pay the price agreed upon subject to any variation which might be suggested by the surveyors. It was also contended that the mere fact of Damji having no cotton belonging to the defendant, absolved the purchaser from all necessity to provide the price or be ready to pay, no delivery order or one which turned out to be a sham or bogus order, would not, in the court's opinion, be sufficient to entitle a purchaser to claim damages unless he proved that he had himself sustained the damages, and if he himself was not ready and willing to pay for and take delivery, no damages were incurred and none consequently could be claimed from the vendor. His Honour believed that Mohanji had not really made such arrangements as he alleged, with the three persons named by him, and that Morarji Hirji in his evidence corroborated Mohanji in important particulars, that Kalidas was not called, and his man, who was sent to him on the due date to take delivery as he had alleged. In conclusion the court believed that neither was the plaintiff nor the defendant ready and willing to carry out the contract, Mohanji was practically penniless at the time and had entered into cotton contracts for three lacs to the extent of Rs. 2,200. The contracts were probably entered into by both the parties in a spirit of speculation, without any ability to deliver or to buy a single bale. The court also held that the words used in the contract and in rule 5 of the Cotton Exchange Rules were not sufficient to vender the contract void under operation of section 57 of the Indian Contract Act. The clause that the contract could not be cancelled was not sufficient, as it stood, and the buyer could not be allowed to exercise his option of claiming difference without attempting to buy on the vendor's account, because to have enabled the purchaser in the present case to buy on the defendant's account in the market a considerable sum of money would have been required, which Mohanji was certainly not in a position to pay. Under these circumstances, his Honour dismissed the suit His Honour enquired of Mr. Cowasji, the plaintiff's pleader, whether he wished a case to be stated for the opinion of the High Court, as intimated by him at the hearing. Mr. Cowasji having replied in the affirmative, Mr. Bland applied for professional costs.

Mr. Cawasji opposed the application, stating that in view of his Honour's decision, that both the parties were not ready and willing to carry out the contract, he submitted that the court would not make any order for the professional costs.

The Chief Judge said that the plaintiff brought the defendant in court and kept him for two days, and he (defendant) was therefore entitled to the costs. He awarded Rs. 90 as professional costs of the defendant's solicitor, which amount, together with Rs. 50, the cost of the reference, was ordered to be deposited in court on or before Friday next.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday in the company's office, Lower Colaba. The chairman, Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, occupied the chair. The directors' report and the audited accounts having been taken as read was passed unanimously. Then a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared payable on and after Saturday, the 11th instant, from 2 to 4 p.m. Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar and Mr. Lalji Shamji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Mr. Palanjee Framjee Mehta was elected auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 85. It was proposed by Mr. Edulji Byramji Vajifdar that he was always found very difficult to form a quorum of 12 persons, and therefore the quorum be reduced from 12 to 9. But it was declared by some that the present board being formed of experienced, old, and respectable men there was no objection to adopting that proposal, but in future any resolution objectionable to shareholders could be passed easily; whereby the said proposal was withdrawn. It was proposed by Mr. Ardeshar Hormusjee Chinoy that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman who carried on the whole affairs of the company last cold weather in the absence of the rest of the directors in consequence of plague and famine. The directors, report was as under :—

Your directors take the liberty to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 30th June, 1897. The number of bales pressed during the year under report is :—Bombay, 23,323 bales against 41,281 in 1895-96; Bhavnagar, 1,920 bales against 7,443 in 1895—total 24,043 and 48,724, showing a decrease of 24,681 bales compared with the work done in the previous year, and this is owing to plague, famine, and short crop which greatly retarded the progress of trade and other industries. The Bhavnagar Joint Working was continued from 1st January last, and will be in force up to 31st December, 1898. In May last company's one press was sold for Rs. 9,380, and one pair of engines for Rs. 10,000. A small engine of Marshall and Sons' make was purchased to replace the latter. The Fire Insurance Companies, after a good deal of correspondence, trouble, and appointments of arbitrators and an umpire, paid Rs. 4,973-9-0 as damages caused by the two fires mentioned in the last year's report. The damaged portions shall have to be rebuilt and repaired. In May last the roof and sides of the upper floor of the Bhavnagar Press building were wholly blown off by storm with rain; they were repaired during this year. The profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 243-0-3 brought down from the last year's account, shows a balance at credit of Rs. 4,039-3-0, which your directors recommend to dispose of as follows :—To declare a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 3,750, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 289-3-0 to the next year's account. The company's buildings and machinery at Bombay have been insured for Rs. 1,40,000, and those at Bhavnagar for Rs. 60,000. Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar and Mr. Lalji Shamji retire from the board according to rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shooting Pains, Indigestion, &c.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BUNGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold a ll respectable Chemists.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the above examination was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the 778 candidates who presented themselves, 286 have been declared to have stood the test successfully : 1 in first-class, 30 in second-class, and 255 in pass class. The Bai Aimai Khursetji Rustomji Cama Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200, tenable for one year and awarded annually, has been secured by Ardeshir Dorabji Dastur, who has passed the examination with the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi from amongst the Parsee candidates. The Vinayak Jaganath Shunkersett Prize, consisting of a book to the value of Rs. 100, and the Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhucundas Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 175, have been awarded to Venayak Sakharam Ghate, a successful candidate in second-class, for securing the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. Ali Akbar Hussein Khan Mirza, a Mahomedan candidate, has secured the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 14 per month, and tenable for one year, for passing the examination with the highest number of marks from amongst the Mahomedan candidates. The Hughling Prize, consisting of a book of the value of Rs. 80, has been obtained by Dadabhoy Cowasji Watchmaker, for securing the highest number of marks for proficiency in English. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.—Braganza, Paul.

SECOND CLASS.

Audich, B Dhanji	Joshi, Chhotalal Nathji
Antia, Manekshs Jamshedji	Kavi, Chunilal Dalpatram
Bandre, Kashinath Gopal	Mahuvakar, P Bhagwandas
Bhat, Devshankar K lidas	Mehta, G Vijbhukandas
Chaubal, D Trimbak	Mehta, Suraimal Bhojubhai
Damle, Purshottam Lashman	Mirza, A A Hussein Khan
Dastor, Perozsha Edalji	Pandya, C Dhanvantram
Desai, Amritlal Bhimbhai	Pandya, N Prabhashankar
Dev, Ramchandra Trimbak	Paranjpe, G Ramchandra
Dias, Joseph Sylvester	Puranik, Gundo Krishna
Dikshit, Ganesh Sadashiv	Raval, M Ambaram
Doshi, Jivraj Udavji	Samasbhuhha, P R
Ghate, Vinayak Sakharam	Shahani, J Tanilram
Hallans, Albert Kasan	Wadia, Bomanji Jamsetji
Jadhav, Ramchandra Kalu	Watchmaker, D Cowasji

PASS.

Abhyankar, R Raghunath	Kirpalani, N Khubchand
Ashurya, N Venkatesh	Kukade, D Sadashiv
Advani, A Maniksing	Kulkarni, D Bhimarao
Advani, A Hukmatrai	Kulkarni, K Ramchandra
Advani, Durgdas Bhojraj	Kulkarni, S Appaji
Agashe, D Parshuram	Lali, J Mancherji
Ambekar, Bapuji Martand	Limaye, P Gangadhar
Ankleseria, N Navroji	Mackenzie, K Seaforth
Apte, Kashinath Balkrishna	Mahuvakar, J Vanmalidas
Asundi, R Narayan	Majmudar, T Girdharrai
Athalde, Franklin H	Mangnimsaiani, M L
Bam, Parshuram Vishnu	Mankad, N Jatashankar
Bammolkar, R Benjamin	Mankad, V Jatashankar
Bapat, R Shambhurao	Marathe, V Narayan
Barve, Sakharam Krishna	Masina, P Manekji
Batliwala, Ramanji Framji	McDonald, Edgar John Cecil
Bhagwat, Krishnaji Vinayak	Mehta, Amritlal Chunilal
Bhalinkar, K Sakharam	Mehta, Dhanjibhai Firozsha
Bhat, Chunilal Ishwarlal	Mehta, Jiseam Lalchand
Bhat, G Dayashankar	Mehta, Kalidas Framji Firozsha
Bhat, Manikshankar Jayanand	Mehta, Lakhmidas Mansukhlal
Bhat, Manilal Ichvashankar	Mehta, Madanlal Madhavlal
Bhate, Ganesh Sadashiv	Mehta, Madhavlal Sakerlal
Bhave, Kasainath Bhaskar	Mehta, Narayanji Kalidas
Bhave, Vasudev Govind	Mehta, Nowroji Framji Dinshaw
Bhide, Lakshman Vasudev	Mehta, Mukandrai Manilal
Bhide, Purshottam Damodar	Mehta, Nandlal Nanalal
Bhinjekar, Samuel Reuben	Mehta, ritambar Gocoolias
Bhojwani, K Jumnadas	Merwanji, K Jivanji
Bhopatkar, L Balwant	Mhaiskar, A Yeshwant
Bijur, Ramkrishna Narayan	Mhaiskar, K Shripad
Billimoria, J Manchersha	Mirchandani, D Vassamal
Billimoria, K Dhanjibhoy	Mistri, Framji Pestonji
Birch, George	Mithaiwala, H F Cowasji
Bogha, Sampat Goksidas	Modi, Pranlal Vardhaman
Bogle, Gangaram Sakharam	Mohamed, Yusuf Ismail Shaikh
Boorman, J H Ernest	Mudholkar, G Shrinivasrao
Buch, Prabhulal Chhotalal	Mulekar, Pandurang Ganpat
Buch, Pratapsai Sakarlal	Mulla, Hirjibhai Dadabhai
Budhalkar, Keshav Vishnu	Munsi, C Hariprasad
Bulsara, Sorab Jamshedji	Mutalik, Vishnu Narayan
Caji, Chandulal Atmaram	Nadkarni, Y Ghanasham
Carvalho, Alleen Edith	Naik, Lakshman Venkatesh
Chinoy, Jamsetji Sorabji	Naik, Narayan Sitaram
Chitnis, Dattatraya Sitaram	Nallaseth, H Nanabhoy
Choksi, Manilal Navaltai	Nanavati, Byramji Adarji
Cnost, Motilal Mansukhlal	Nanavati, Manilal Balabhai
Dhoukar, Sitaram Sukhanand	Nanjiungud, K Shridhras
Contractor, D Nowrosji	Nowrange, K Vasudev
Cooper, Hormasji Erachshaw	Oikar, Anant Balkrishna
Cortazzi, Vincent	Oza, Nowrozji Framji
Dabholkar, Vaman Narayan	Palkar, Krishnanath Ganesh
Dadachanji, Bomonji Bhicaji	Panchmia, Devshi Khodidas
Dadanchanji, F Kershasaji	Parab, Rajaram Satoba
Dadina, Manekji Rustom	Paranjpe, Govind Gopal
Dadysett, Serabji Kharshedji	Paranjpe, M Balkrishna
Daru, Balwachram Dayabhai	Paranjpe, Sitaram Hari
Dastur, Ardeshir Horabji	Parekh, Edalji Hormusji
Deoo, Jamshedji Pestonji	Parekh, Harilal Nathabhai
Desai, Baburao Himatlal	Parekh, L Premanand
Desai, Gunvantrai Gulabrai	Parekh, V Uttamchand
Desai, Hansraj Dhanjibhai	Parikh, Chunilal Bhagwandas
Desai, Khodabhai Somabhai	Patankar, Damodar Ganesh
Desai, Krishankji Narhar	Patel, Ambalal Gandabhai
Desai, Krishnarao Ambalal	Patel, Jethabhai Nanabhai
Desai, Mulchand Kalidas	Patel, Manilal Ramchaddas
Desai, P Mahadevprasad	Patel, Ramchandra Narao
Desai, Sakerlal Bhogilal	Patel, S Jesingbhai
Desai, Sumant Nanalal	Patel, T Shankalbhai
Desai, Vaman Bapuji	Pathi, B Ganesh
Desai, Virprasad Krishnarai	Phanse, J Balkrishna
Deshpande, Kashinath Nanaji	Pratak, M Sakharam
Deshpande, Sheshrao Dinkar	Pitkar, Vishnu Hari
Dikshit, Govind	Potnis, Laxman Sakharam
Dhabhar, K Rustomji	Pradhan, Anant Narayan
Dholkia, L Lakshmishankar	Pradhan, Narayan Laxmas
Dhondi, Govind Gopal	Purandare, Ganesh
Durkal, Shivubhai Bapubhai	Purohit K Balacharya
Engineer, Bai B Ardeshir	Rajwade, Vinayak Krishna
Ezekiel, Abraham	Ranade, Atmaram Govind
Gadre, Hiranji Nassarwanji	Ranade, Narayan Prabhakar
Gajvani, Pesumal Wadhumal	Ratura, M Manecki
Gandni, S Gocoolias	Reporter, Jobanginkeiji
Ghaswalla, F Dossabhoy	Sabnavani, J Kalajirai
Gidwani, H Lalji	Sahiyad, S Amritrai
Gimi, Hirjibhai Dorabji	Sanjana, Dorab Edalji
Gogawala, Shiavaksha Adarji	Sant, Vaman Govind
Gokhal, Balkrishna Govind	Sasaiya, D Vithaldas
Gokhale, Damodar Narayan	Sathaye, Vinayak Vishnu
Goregaonkar, K Harischandra	Sassoon Nissin
Gupte, D Sakharam	Scaly, Lewis Phillip Orr
Hakim, N Mahomedali	Shah, Jivanchand
Halkatd, F Gurubasappa	Shaikh, Abdul Karim
Haralikar, V Narayan	Shaikh, A Shaik Bahadur
Hiramandani, U Tarachand	Sheth, Jagabhai Dalpatbhai
Irani, Rustomji Pestonji	Shroff, Sorab Framji
Italia, Perozsha Navroji	Shukla, R Devshankar
Jagirdar, M Dahyabhai	Solomon, Judah
Jasani, Nanji Kalidas	Somaiya, Nagji Bhavan
Jatar, Ganesh Damodar	Sukhanekar, V Anant
Jathar, Yeshvant Bhaskar	Takil, Ardesir Manekji
Jog, Narayan Sadashiv	Talwalkar, V Ramchandra
Joshi, D Aditram	Tavade, Ganesh Bhau
Joshi, Govind Shripad	Thadani, Balchand Santdas
Joshi, H Devshankar	Thakar, R Jagjivandas
Joshi, Narayan Krishna	Tipnis, Bhikaji Raghunath
Joshi, K Harilal	Tipnis, Narayan Yeshwant
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Kale, Sadashiv Balwant	Trivedi, H Ratnashwar
Kamat, Balvant Govind	Trivedi, L Dayashankar
Karmani, Bhogilal Bhaidas	Trivedi, Maganlal Nanji
Kanetkar, Shankar Ganesh	Vachharajani, J S
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Kantawala, M Hargovindas	Vasvani, Thanvardas Lilaram
Karandikar, S Vasudev	Vilkaji, Jagannath Vasaji
Kelkar, Keshav Ganesh	Vora, S Hariprasad
Kirkhanis, M Kashinath	Wadia, Dosabhai Hormasji
Karnik, P Bhawantrao	Wagh, Shankar Yeshwanth
Keikar, V Hari	Walker, Nathar Visram
Khambatta, B Manekji	Walwetkar, Nathan Elijah
Khandvala, M Shivlal	Wray, Millicent Edith
Khan Saheb, G Keshavlal	Yajnik, A Devashankar
Khare, S Sitaramji	Yajnik, C Umiashankar
Khopkar, S Ramkrishna	

BOILER INSPECTION IN BOMBAY.

The report on the working of the Boiler Inspection Department.—for the year ending 31st March is reviewed by Government in the following resolution issued yesterday :—

The chief events of the year under report were the extension of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, to the District of Satara, the appointment of a new Inspector on Rs. 350—10—400 and the raising of the salary of the Fourth Inspector from Rs. 250—10—300 per measem, there has also been some increase in the clerical and menial staff.

During the year the total number of boilers on the registers of Inspectors in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, was 1,931 against 1,830 in the previous year. Of the total number only 692 were offered for inspection in Bombay and 683 in the mofussil. The remaining 546 boilers are reported to be either not in use or to have been removed to places where the Act is not in force. The total number of inspections, including reinspections, made during the year was 1,295 against 1,313 in the previous year, a decrease of 18 which is attributed to the closing of factories on account of the prevalence of plague. The number of boilers under inspection at Aden on the 31st March 1897 was 28. Besides the reguler inspections 195 casual inspections were made of boilers under steam.

There were two prosecutions of owners in Bombay for working boilers without having properly qualified engineers in charge. In both cases the accused were convicted and fined. A prosecution was also instituted at Karachi against the owners of a flour mill for working their boiler at a higher pressure than that allowed by their certificate, On conviction the accused were fined Rs. 60. As in the preceding years, no accidents occured during the year.

Three appeals under section 11 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, were preferred to the Commission appointed in Sind under section 5 of the Act, alleging that insufficient working pressure had been allowed by the Inspector. These appeals were decided in favour of the owners and the pressure was raised.

In the Town and Island of Bombay 92 persons obtained certificates of competency under section 21, 15 under section 22, and 3 under section 23 of the Act. In Karachi the number of persons who obtained certificates under the three sections referred to was respectively 49, 2 and 2. Rs. 3,750 were received in Bombay as examination fees and Rs. 693 in Karachi.

The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 47, 895-6-10, while the expenditure was Rs. 39, 182, or highter by Rs. 5,931 than in 1895-96. The increase is reported to be due to the appointment of a new Inspector, increase in the salary of the Fourth Inspector, grant of exchange compensation and increased travelling allowance and contingent charges. The total balance to the credit of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30, 235-13-9, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,013-12-4, representing the purchase value of Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600.

The proposal made by Mr. Wood that Inspectors should be empowered to give short time certificates at proportionately reduced fees for reasons other than the bad condition of the boiler, would no doubt result in administrative convenience. But the provisions of section 10 (3) of the act operate to prevent the grant of such short time certificates, except with the consent of the owner of the boiler. Possibly if the fees were proportionately reduced as suggested, and the resulting advantages and convenience of receiving a short time certificate instead of one for a longer period pointed out to the owner of a boiler, he might in some instances agree to this course. If any separate report is made on this question, it should be accompanied by definite proposals as to the reduction of fees in such cases and as to any addition to, or amendment of, the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, published under Government Notification No. 1877, dated 21st May 1894 that may be entailed.

It is suggested by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter, that District officers might be asked to exercise their powers under section 18 (1) of the Act with a view to testing steam pressures of boilers in their districts as they have opportunity. It is to be observed, however, that section 18 (1) only empowers Collectors or persons generally or specially authorized by them in that behalf to demand the production of certificates from owners of boilers, and that the Act does not apparently empower Collectors or other District officers to examine boilers at work, unless they have been appointed Inspectors under section 4, and act as such under section 15. With regard to the other suggestion, that District officers should watch the work and movements of Inspectors while in their charges, and that the latter might be asked to submit a diary or short report to the Collector of the district or his Divisional officers, the Collector should be requested to report whether the submission to himself of monthly diaries by the Inspectors would not ensure a better check.

The Collector should be requested to communicate the substance of the remarks made in paragraph 3 of his letter, in which Government concur, to Mr. Drewet, if he has not already done so. It is presumed that steps have been taken to act upon the suggestion made in paragraph 4.

The report submitted for the past year indicates that the work of the Department has been efficiently performed; and with the permanent increase of the Staff now sanctioned by the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that complaints of delay occurring in the inspection of boilers will be to a very large extent, if not entirely, removed.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's rooms, on Monday last, the 6th instant, Cap A. T. Peile, R. A., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Mr. P. McCann (Bombay); Mr. F. W. Bickel (Bombay); Capt. H F. Vanderzee R. A. (Cawnpore); the very Rev. Dr. Paul Gaethals, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta); Mr. E. M. Coventry, I. C. S., (Montgomery); Mr. Kenneth Rushton, (Ahmednagar); Lieut. A. H. Wilson (Jhansi); Mr. W. D. Cumming (Persian Gulf); Mr. F. D. Maxwell, (Mabin, Burma); Mr. E. R. Hunt (Sylhet); Mr. M. M. Mackenzie (Chupra); Mr. G. B. Allen (Cawnpore); Hon. P. Thesiger (Bombay); Mr. Charles Merrony (Bolsar); Mr. H. Young (Rutlam); Mr. G. Wilson Guy (Bombay); Mr. F. O. Gadsden, R. I.M. (Bombay Mr. O. Lindgren (Desbrogurh) Assam and Lieut H. G. Stansfeld (Rangoon).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr H M Phipson the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Koel, alive	Sudynamis honorata	Col Gerald Martin.
A number of Insects from China.	.....	Mr P McCann.
3 Monitors, alive	Varanus bengalensis.	Mr R H Vincent.
1 Palm Civet, alive	Paradoxurus niger.	Mr J G Counsell.
1 Gaur's heads	Bosgaurus	Deposited by a Major A Fraser
1 Chital head	Cervus axis	
Land and Fresh Water Shells.	.....	Mr Lawson Morgan
Sea Shells	.....	Mr F B Aitken.
A collection of Sea Fish.	.....	Dr Bassett Smith, R N.
Carcase Scorpions.	.....	Mr J B D Bell.
1 Lizard, alive	Sygesoma punctatum.	Mr Arthur T G S.
1 Snake, alive	Trip idonotus piscator.	Mr R H Vincent.
Horns of Schemburgh's Deer.	Cervus Schomburgi	Mr H Slade.
4 Snakes from Japan.	.....	Lord Dormer.
Land and Fresh Water shells.	.....	Mr J A Betham.
Hippopotamus' Skull.	Hippopotamus amphibius.	Mr Muncherjee D Talathi.
1 Short-Eared Owl	Asio accipitrinus	Mr C Merrony.
1 Dhaman, alive	Zamenis mucosus	Mrs. Lawrence
1 Snake, alive	Lycodon aulicus	Mr C Merrony.
2 Indian Monitors, alive.	Varanusbengalensis	Do.
Land and Fresh Water Shells.	.....	Mr Poh Hla.
1 Panther Cub, alive.	Felis pardus	Mrs N Prideaux.
1 Dabois, alive	Viper russelli	Mr W L Cameron.
Butterflies from Jamrud.	.....	Capt F J Barton
1 Malabar Spiny Mouse, lizard.	Plata canthomys lasiurus.	Mr H Wapshare
A Number of Wild Duck, mounted.	.....	Mr Chas Meries.
3 Floricans' nests	Sypheotides aurits.	Mr Chas Grav.
1 Forest Eagle-Owl, alive.	Huhna Nepalensis	Mr W J H Hunter.
1 Rose-Ringed Parraquet.	Deposited	Do.
1 Snake	Psendocyclophis Oliveaeus.	Mr J A Graham.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Catalogue of Birds in British Museum. Vol. XXVII., in Exchange.

Dejeans Catalogue of Coleoptera, from Lord Dormer, British Plants, Vol. I, (Withering), from Mr. S. Wellington.

Fauna and Flora of Palestine, from Prof. H. Littledale.

Vires Plantarum Malabaricum, from Dr. Dalgado.

A number of Photographs of Indian Grasses, from Mr. G. M. Weodrow

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

THE price of Consols in London yesterday was 3-16d. higher at 113 3-16 *ex-div*; but that of Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8th per cent. both for short London Bills up to 3 months' sight, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 and 2 7-8 per cent., respectively. The rate for Bar Silver in London advanced 3-16d., to 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 60 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·85½ dollars. An advance of ⅛ths per cent. was established in the price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £61⅛. A further reduction of 1-8d. was made yesterday in the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris declined one per cent., to 103; Paris Exchange on London was 2 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·25½.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 35s. per 492lbs. sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; Yellow Cawnpur Rapeseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, tone of the market quiet; Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs. sellers via the Canal. December-January shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet, and Linseed at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Amsterdam, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having been 12,000 bales, East Indians 100. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 43,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 7-8 cents per lb.; but March Futures were 2 points lower at 5·78 cents; while for June they were virtually unchanged at 5·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season to date and those in the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	54,000	45,000	43,000
Two days' do.	120,000	83,000	80,000
Since 1st September.....	4,208,000	3,871,000	2,738,000

A moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day; but almost entirely for account of the mills, exporters having only taken 100 ready new Karanja at Rs 160; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 149 1-2. Spinners have bought 1,350 bales made up of old Oomra varieties and Wadhwan; but chiefly of new ready lots of Oomra kind. The market closed steady with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered, and call for no fresh remark.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,407 bales.
Wheat	2,759 cwts.
Linseed	7,283 "
Rapeseed	3,744 "
Gingellyseed	40,709 "
Poppyseed.....	1,425 "
Castorseed	1,919 "
Rice	35,074 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business was done for Antwerp, ready loading, at 17s. 3d. per ton, for Dunkirk at 17s., for Marseilles or Genoa at 16s. 6d. per ton. Owners of steamers are very firm.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight. For the former there was but little enquiry; and a few Merchants' Bills were placed early in the day at our quotation above; but rates from Calcutta and elsewhere coming firm, and resales also coming out, the market rapidly hardened, and as high as 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer was reported; the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic...1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits	2 do. ...1s. 2 9-32d.	"
Francs	3 do. ...1·00 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, but rates have not been quotably affected, 3½ per Cents, leaving off this evening at 98 7-8 for Money, and 98 3-4 for Account. Threes nominal.

SHARES.—Prices again show a downward tendency; but Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,322½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-16 ex.;
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	51 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons Captain C Hugill sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain W Britten, will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (5th October) with a cargo of sugar. The Vassel is consigned to Hajee Saboo Sidick.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,321 tons, Captain E. R. Donell will sail to-day for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's Chinas and Australian mails a general cargo Mr P Bezanjie and one deck passenger.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B. H Rogers, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Phillimore and children, Mr and Mrs Alleia and children.

THE Schooner Gulenar, 90 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour yesterday from Inamoana, (24th September) with a cargo of ground nut seed and two deck passengers, during the voyage she experienced strong weather, the vessel rolling to and fro near Galle. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Moosa.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (4th December,) via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers—General Cook, Mr. Green Brig: Surg Lt Col Beamish, Mr. Currie, and friend, Sergt L Fusk, and 380 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	8-12	Muir & Co
G	Muzaffari	1287	McAllister	N F		B & P S N Co
F	Caledonia	3229	Andrews	Marseilles	25-12	P & O Co
K	Cian Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp	13-12	F M & Co
P	Ehrenfels	1868	Wemmers	Hamburg		G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachi		S & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	S Ports	9-12	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ras Rowa	1432	Scorgie	Havre	11-12	W & A G & Co
2	Australia	2237	Tait	Liverpool	10-12	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
5	Thames	2321	Powell	China	8-12	P & O Co
4	Ancona	1858	Mudie	N F		P & O Co
15	Florida	2040	Henry	Dunkirk	5-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	492	Russell	Karachi	4-12 M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Wardha	3976 gross tons		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Gulenar sch	Nacoda	Inhambane, Sept 24.
	Grosvenor bg	Brebner	Mauritius, Oct 5.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Warora s	Hugill	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Othello, Rogers, for Hull via Karachi.
" Thames, Donell, for China.
" Landaura, Britten, for Galle.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf,
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Kilora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Morkara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Calcutta.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—RORIE—December 3, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Harold C. Stewart, to Ethel Fanny, second daughter of Deputy Inspector-General J. Rorie, R. N., of Mannamead, Plymouth.

RAWALPINDI.

DEATH.

GILBERT-COOPER—November 30, at 'Dome', Kashmir Road, Louisa Waller, beloved wife of R. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—COLLINGWOOD—December 2, at St. James', Church, Lower Circular Road, by the Rev. W. J. Wickenss Ernest Clarke, to Louie Collingwood.

DEATHS.

FOY—November 30, at Murree, Sydney M. Foy, the dearly loved son of Sergeant-Instructor and Mrs. Foy, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, aged 7 years and 4 months.

SWINTON—December 3, at Calcutta, from tetanus, Lysander Robert, son of Mr. A. G. Swinton, aged 7 years and 26 days

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

THE medical aspect of plague forms the third and not the least interesting chapter of the Report of the Plague Committee. It is a resume of the views that the medical officers in charge both of the Government and the private hospitals derived from their investigations and observations. While there is much that can be best appreciated by the profession and is outside the sphere of the lay press, there is a good deal with which the general public ought to be made acquainted. There are many types of plague, and medical opinion is divided as to their number and classification. It will be remembered that Dr. Bitter, in his report to the Egyptian authorities, after long and patient investigation in Bombay, came to the conclusion that while plague is a protean disease, all cases may be assigned to one or the other of three types—the bubonic, the septicemic, and the pneumonic, though it frequently happens that complications arise and a patient will suffer from the symptoms of more than one type. That specialist held that the bubonic type is very slightly infectious, the septicemic—in which the poison is diffused throughout the system through the blood—is infectious, and the pneumonic violently infectious, and almost always fatal. We must not look for so definite a pronouncement in the cautious pages setting forth the views of the doctors in charge of the plague hospitals in Bombay, some of whom distinguish between the simple bubonic and pneumonic plague only, and others between plague with and without buboes. Some writers include a third type—the gastro-intestinal or abdominal form; others a fourth, with marked brain symptoms; a fifth is described as the nephritic. This variety of classifications is a tribute to the versatility of the disease, which has been truly said to be the most varied and varying of all known diseases. The type varies with the progress of the disease. In one of the hospitals the severe form of the bubonic was 95 per cent. of the cases in the beginning, and the milder form only three per cent.; at a later period the former fell to 65 per cent., and the milder cases were 25. This tendency is due to the attenuation of the virus by the passage through so many patients; a highly satisfactory induction. But it has been the wise maxim of one of the most experienced scientific observers of plague, that whenever a theory about it seems to be well authenticated, the best thing to do with it is to lay it aside and seek for some other, for the deductions are sure to be upset by new and unexpected facts. Thus it happens that the very sentence which states correctly that the type of plague grows milder when the virus has passed through many individuals concludes as follows: "Also the converse may occur, and cases of the mild form undoubtedly occurred in October 1896 in certain districts which were followed by a severe outbreak of the disease, Byculla being a particular instance." It is suggested that these mild cases may have been imported from some badly infected region, which unless promptly segregated might be the means of starting a severe epidemic amongst an unprotected population.

It has been said by some authorities that there are no premonitory symptoms of plague. The onset is, as a rule, sudden, with or without severe shivering fit. There is generally a sudden rise in temperature, but in mild cases of the bubonic type there are little or no febrile symptoms. The countenance expresses fear or alarm. In some cases there are hydrophobic symptoms, inability to swallow fluids, a terrified expression and great recklessness. The appearance of buboes and rise in the temperature show the true nature of the malady. It is generally acknowledged that no particular line of treatment can ensure recovery, that which is effective in some cases, fails completely in others. The basis of treatment must be rest, careful nursing, and dieting under good sanitary conditions: "Plague patients must invariably be treated in large, airy, well-ventilated rooms, quite free from overcrowding and scrupulously clean. The great error in the management of the epidemic in its earlier stages has been to sacrifice these all important needs to the fear of the risks connected with removal of patients which are reduced to a minimum when carefully carried out. There is now no doubt that it is criminal to allow a patient to remain in a close, ill-ventilated confined room, which is sure to be to his disadvantage as well as a danger to others; and all classes of Natives are now well aware of this from their personal experiences during the late epidemic." It is to be hoped that the Native community has really taken to heart the bitter lessons taught by the neglect and defiance of sanitary considerations, not in Bombay only but in Poona, Kharad, Cutch Mandvie, and other places where the plague was in a manner fostered and welcomed by the apathy of the people until the authorities at great cost in money and popularity took measures to save them in spite of themselves. The Report does not deal with the very recondite question of the supposed origin of the outbreak of the plague in Bombay. It is pronounced to be both infectious and contagious, a conclusion that is certainly in accordance with the weight of evidence, although some have asserted that it is not contagious, and infectious only in a minor degree. Dr. Bitter, we understand, came to the conclusion that, taken all round, only 60 per cent. of the cases are infectious. Medical men who have had experience of typhus hold that plague is in comparison only very slightly contagious; patients suffering from plague can be handled with a freedom that would be highly dangerous with typhus. The Plague Committee hold that the consensus of opinion among the experts in Bombay warrants the conclusion that human agency has an undoubted and powerful influence both through the person of the plague-stricken, the infected room in which he lies, and through everything that may harbour the germs. On the other hand, Dr. Thompson, in charge of the Parel Government House Hospital, says that the contagious nature of plague depends on certain sanitary conditions, such as overcrowding, destitution, the absence of ventilation and sunlight, and a generally neglected condition of person, clothing, and habitation. He appeals to the experience in that hospital as proof that close contact with the plague-stricken is not in itself sufficient to give the plague. In 240 instances, the friends of patients attended their sick, some scarcely leaving the bedside, and in no single instance was the disease communicated. Indeed, he draws the conclusion that one of the safest places during an epidemic is the ward of a sanitary plague hospital.

The agency of rats—questioned and minimised by Dr. Bitter—is recognised as very important by the Committee, as it was also by the Municipal Executive. Places where rats have been found dead have been invariably treated as plague infected localities. No reference is made in the Report to the belief, so generally prevalent, that the infection was for the most part conveyed through abrasions or cuts. That view is combated by Dr. Maccabe Dallas, who adduces very cogent reasons for questioning the theory. While in charge of the Grant Road Hospital, 374 plague patients passed through his hands, and before that hospital was opened, he had a wide experience of such cases. Not more than ten per cent. showed any suspicion of cut or abrasion, and he found it impossible to believe that a huge proportion of the population should have suddenly developed open surfaces without the fact becoming known to the medical profession. But there is apparently good evidence that cuts and abrasions, at all events when they are on a considerable scale, actually confer immunity against plague. Galen and others noticed that persons suffering from wounds and issues were not attacked by plague during epidemics. Larrey, the eminent French Surgeon, who was with Bonaparte in Syria and Egypt, observed the same fact; the wounded escaped the plague when it was raging around, but when their wounds healed, they were as susceptible to it as their comrades. Larrey thought that immunity might be secured by making wounds or issues. The London surgeons, during the Great Plague of 1665, actually resorted to that practice and considered the result satisfactory. It would be well to have further light on this singular and paradoxical immunity conferred by throwing open the human body to the plague bacillus and defying it to enter.

THE representation of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to Government respecting Quarantine regulations embodies certain reasonable requests which will no doubt receive the careful attention of Government. The Council complains of the lack of uniformity in the quarantine rules, which are far more stringent in some places than in others. It is suggested that instead of leaving the framing of the rules to the local authorities, Government should adopt a scheme generally applicable, and the rules of the Bombay Plague Committee are cited as serving all practical purposes without entailing the hardships to which passengers are subjected in other places. There is no doubt that in the imposition of quarantine a settled and general plan is desirable, but it has to be remembered that quarantine rules in regard to a great city, which depends for its supplies to a large extent upon the rural districts, cannot be so severe and so general in their application as those of some small urban centre which ordinarily has but small dealings with the outside world. There is no doubt that in some of the smaller places where quarantine is enforced the rules are so stringent as to cause hardship, and they are carried out with too little discrimination. The intended detention of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna for ten days after a very brief visit to a non-plague patient at Surat is a case in point instanced by the Council, which naturally resents the racial distinctions of which this is an example. Persons of good position, whether Europeans or Indians, should not be subjected to the prolonged quarantine designed to meet the case of poor persons whose habits of life are such as to render them very much more susceptible to disease of an infectious character than their more fortunate fellow citizens. All persons of good position should be let out on surveillance, and differences in treatment based on class distinction, in the case at least of first class passengers, should be abrogated. As to the suggestion of the Council that quarantine should only be imposed at the infected place of departure, the difficulty is that unless a cordon was placed round each infected town, passengers would reach stations where the disease is non-existent by road, and from thence would take tickets to other free places. Local authorities in towns which have not been attacked could not be regarded as doing all in their power to remain exempt, if they trusted to the chance of each new arrival by train having been duly looked after at the place of departure. A fortress is best protected by a strong garrison, rather than by attempts to keep the attacking party at home in distant barracks. The suggestion of the Presidency Association that steps should be taken to give wider publicity to the names of places where quarantine is imposed is very reasonable, and its adoption will serve to prepare passengers for what lies before them when *en route* to particular places. At present they are frequently uncertain upon the point, and when enquiries are made at the place of departure no one seems able to give an answer. The Council asks that exemption from quarantine may be extended to any persons holding a certificate from a responsible authority to the effect that they have not been in any infected locality for a certain number of days previous to the journey. But how is the "responsible authority" to know that the statement of an applicant for a pass is correct? Such a rule would also open the door for the fabrication of signatures of "responsible authorities" to any extent. The Presidency Association asks that the camps should be made more attractive and comfortable than they now are, so as to give less ground for complaint. It is admitted that to this end expenditure must be on a more liberal scale. There may be a good deal in this criticism, but the cost of the plague operations is so heavy that Government may well hesitate before providing for the thousands of persons it is necessary to detain in quarantine more comfort than that to which their standard of life accustoms them, especially when asked to thus increase the existing outlay by a body so ready to complain of the burden of taxation upon the country as the Presidency Association. On the whole, however, the memorial is a well considered document, and it may be hoped that it will aid in the conformity of the regulations to a more general standard, and in the administration of the rules with more discretion than was shown when it was proposed to put a Legislative Councillor in quarantine for ten days simply because he had paid a professional visit to a non-plague patient.

THE total number of persons in receipt of famine relief has now dwindled down to 195,425. The Central Provinces claim over 170,000 of these, and famine and relief-works may be said to be virtually at an end in all other provinces. Madras has now but twenty-nine persons on its lists, Berar seventeen, Rajputana twenty-eight, and Central India under six thousand. Bombay takes second place with upwards of eighteen thousand. Madras prospects are reported to be brighter, though they are not yet assured, and in parts of the Carnatic and adjoining districts the outlook, though by no means hopeless, is not altogether encouraging. As regards the Bombay Presidency, more rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. But elsewhere standing crops are thriving. Blight and excessive cold have affected crops in those districts and they are withering. Locusts have also been troublesome. In Bengal the general prospects of the crops continue favourable except in the sea-board tracts of Chittagong, where the crops were much damaged by the recent tidal wave. The harvesting of winter rice is progressing. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown, but in Champaran it is reported that unseasonably warm weather has necessitated a considerable re-sowing of poppy. Punjab crops are generally good. In the Central Provinces the reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good results. The winter sowings have been practically completed. The young crops are thriving. The sugarcane crop is in good condition. Consequently prices are falling. The relief-works are mostly for weavers, for whose services there is not likely to be much demand until times considerably improve. In all other provinces prospects are favourable, Burma being perhaps the most highly favoured, though prices remain generally above the average.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and Mr. Justice Ranade have delivered at the High Court an important decision with regard to the restriction of the height of buildings in Bombay, in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Sunderjee Shivji, which was referred for the op

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRONTIER WARS.

SPEECH BY MR. CURZON.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Curzon, speaking at Liverpool, said the continued occupation of Chitral was necessary to guard the only access to India through the Hindu Kush.

He ascribed the present frontier war to the alarm felt by the tribes at Sir M. Durand's Treaty with the Ameer, placing them within the British sphere.

THE COTTON DISPUTE IN LANCASHIRE.

A ballot of the operative spinners at Manchester has overwhelmingly rejected the proposal for a five per cent. reduction of wages.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned, and King Humbert has requested the Marquis di Rudini to reconstruct it.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY ON THE KIAOCHAU AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

Herr von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, referring to the Kiaochau affair, alluded to the constant grievances against China, with whom nevertheless Germany desired to preserve peace and friendship.

Germany, however, cannot, he said, allow China to think she can treat Germans differently to other Europeans.

Germany is desirous of respecting the interests of other Powers, and is confident they will respect hers.

OCCUPATION OF KIAOCHAU CITY BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A telegram from Shanghai states that 200 German Marines and sailors with two machine guns entered Kiaochau city eighteen miles inland, on the 3rd December, without opposition from the Chinese, who retreated on the approach of the foreigners.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO HAYTI.

Two German cruisers have arrived at Hayti, and presented an ultimatum demanding the payment of an indemnity to the German subject, Herr Luders, for wrongful imprisonment within eight hours.

The population is much excited, and the French and German inhabitants have taken refuge on the ships in the harbour.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, insisted on the absolute necessity of reform in the currency and banking system.

America, he said, must give Spain a reasonable chance of realizing her reforms in Cuba, and will not intervene forcibly unless the necessity for doing so is manifest to the whole world.

He hoped that the labours of Senator Wolcott would still result in an international agreement concerning silver. He further recommended the definitive annexation of Hawaii.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

The Naval Bill was introduced in the Reichstag, to-day, the Government strongly supporting it.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The following is the latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup :—

Evens on Sprightly (taken freely) ; 4 to 1 on Leonidas ; 5 to 1 Jack O' Lantern ; 8 to 1 Idolater ; 10 to 1 Courallie ; and from 10 to 50 on others.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

For the Civil Service Cup the latest prices are 6 to 4 on Mulbery ; 3 to 1 on Poppy ; 4 to 1 Screen ; 6 to 1 Parro ; Eric 10 to 1 ; and 20 to 1 the others.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 7.

There were 70 cases and 42 deaths recorded to-day, of which 19 died in the City, where the total mortality was 42 ; in the Cantonment 14 cases and 11 deaths occurred, the total mortality being 12 ; and in the District 19 cases and 14 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 50 were admitted, 25 died, and one patient absconded ; in the Mahomedan Hospital, 7 were admitted, 2 discharged cured, and 4 died ; in the Hindu 8 were admitted and 3 died ; in the Guzerathi one was admitted, 2 discharged cured, and one died ; and in the Jew one died.

THE NEW PARSI PRIEST AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 6.

At to-day's Oothamna or third day ceremony of the late Dustoor Nasarwanji Kaikhosro, his eldest son, Kavasji Dastur, was appointed high priest of the Parsi community by Sirdar Davar Edalji Kharsedji Modiji, who in token of such appointment presented him with a valuable shawl. Other shawls on behalf of the bamkar and leading Parsees were placed in the hands of the Davarsaheb for presentation to the newly-created Dastur, who in suitable terms thanked the Dawarsaheb for so kindly coming for the occasion from Bombay, and also the other gentlemen for their kind congratulations. It seems that the Parsees were all pleased with the ceremony, as the late Dastur was a very popular gentleman.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duners, left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Company's steamers Gisela and Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 7.

Orient mail steamer Orizaba from London arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Yamaguchi Maru, left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on 8th instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE OPERATING COLUMNS.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

General Lockhart reached Khanki Bazaar last Saturday on his way back to Bagh. He was there met by Colonel Raisey's Column, which brought him three days supplies from Korappa and afterwards marched back to that camp, taking forty-six sick from his force along with it. Meanwhile, General Lockhart proceeded over the Chingahs Pass, and on Monday was in heliographic communication with the force sent out to meet him from Bagh. The 2nd Punjab Infantry joined the Main Column at Khanki Bazar, while the 30th Punjab Infantry, 21st Madras Pioneers and the Nabha Infantry have moved forward from Korappa to join the force in the Mastura Valley. All stores and troops other than those going forward to join General Lockhart were withdrawn on Monday from Korappa to Shinawari and telegraph line forward if the latter place was dismantled. General Lockhart has thus cut himself off from the Kohat Base, and except for occasional heliogram when a visual signalling station happens to be reached, next we shall probably hear of him will be when his force breaks out of Tirah on the Peshwar side and effects a junction with General Hammond's Column.

The weather has cleared, and the clouds disappeared, at Khanki Bazar, so it is hoped that his march will be accomplished without snow, though the cold continues great.

Arsala Khan, a leading Mamuzai mullah, surrendered, on Saturday, to General Lockhart two Lee-Metfords taken in Chitral, belonging to the Bedfords and the King's Royal Rifles.

The Khanki Bazar is said to be about 5,900 feet above the sea level.

General Hill's Column is now back in Sadda, and his convoy of sick and wounded is well on the way to India.

THE OPPOSITION AT THE GANDAO PASS.

General Hammond, yesterday, burnt the high grass in the nullah near the Gandao Pass from which the patrol was fired on Sunday. It seems the marauders were Zakka and Akakhels, under Atta Mohamed of Tirah.

Amongst the enemy's losses from fire of the patrol was the nephew of a well-known headman wounded.

Tanks on the Gandao road are being improved for use of the troops later on.

ATTACK ON A COVERING PARTY.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

A telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states :—Apicquet of the 9th Bengal Lancers forming part of a covering party for grass-cutters was attacked by a party of the enemy, said to number about 100, who crept up a nullah close to the post, one sowar and one horse being killed by a volley, and one sowar mortally wounded. The enemy then retired up the nullah into the hills, where the Cavalry could not pursue.

TRIBAL GATHERINGS.

About 400 Aka and Dakka Khels from Tarawela are reported to have collected at Barkai, and 200 at Shinkanar.

About 100 Huri Khel Orakzais with some Aka Khels are in the Gandao Pass.

THE RAID AT PESHAWAR.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE GUARD.

The following are the particulars of the recent raid at Peshawar. A guard of one non-commissioned officer and six sepoys of the 13th Bengal Infantry were in charge of Sappers and Miners' quarter guard at Peshawar on the night of the 29th ultimo. In the guard-room were stored the arms of the men of the Base Depot, Tirah Field Force, and it was evidently with the object of securing these that a party of about 30 Pathans made an attack on the post. The sentry saw the party trying to sneak up in the dark to rush at the guard and fired. The enemy at once opened fire on the sleeping guard, killing a sepoy. The guard returned the fire and gallantly maintained an unequal fight for fully a quarter-of-an-hour, eventually compelling the enemy to retire. The non-commissioned officer in charge was severely wounded early in the fight, but continued to give directions. Thirty-one bullet holes were counted next morning on the wall of the guard-house, testifying to the stubbornness of the resistance.

Brigadier-General Elles, commanding Peshawar, has issued the following District Order :—"I consider in this case that the remaining men of the guard, including the Lance-Naik, behaved extremely well under trying circumstances and prevented the guard-room being rushed and the arms stolen, which was evidently the object of the attack. It was due to their determined attitude that the raiders were beaten off and failed in their attempt. The Officer Commanding, 13th Bengal Infantry, will be good enough to publish the above in regimental orders and to convey to the men on parade my appreciation of their conduct."

THE FUTURE FRONTIER POSTS.

SHINAWARI IN FAVOUR.

Sir Edwin Collen, Military member of the Viceroy's Council, is at present on tour in the Rawalpindi district, and will leave Dinapore for Rawalpindi on the 6th and travel direct to Kohat, arriving there on the 7th instant. Sir Edwin will afterwards cross the frontier on a visit of inspection to Shinawari. It is in contemplation to introduce a scheme for strengthening the military position on the Kohat frontier, which will include a complete system of defensive posts intended to dominate Samana by a re-distribution of forces, and defensive works capable of making our military position secure enough to enable the Samana garrison to take the initiative in the event of any future rising of the tribes in this direction. Shinawari is looked upon by military experts as possessing the best advantages for the advanced post of the Samana garrison and will probably be fortified and provisioned so as to be capable of making a good stand itself, and if necessary co-operating with intermediate posts in case of attack. The object of any scheme that will ultimately receive the sanction of Government will be to make the Samana outposts effective for defensive purposes immediately occasion arises for action, instead of as formerly being dependent upon ouside support.

A CONCENTRATION AT BARKAI.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

So far as is known at present the movements of the troops of the Tirah Field Force will be as follows :—Sir William Lockhart, with the Second Division and Divisional troops and Staff, move *via* Diva Toi and Bara Valley to Barkai, while the First Division moves two Brigades to the same objective, one *via* Waran Valley, the other by Mastura Valley. Both move on Barkai, where all should be concentrated about the 14th or 15th December.

We appear to be within measurable distance of the end of the Tirah campaign, and it is probable that the final operations from the Peshawar base will induce the last of the Afridis to accept our terms. According to the published terms no permanent occupation of their territory is contemplated, and so it is possible to conjecture their future attitude and imagine how they will view our withdrawal and the temporary settlement of the present disputes. The Afridi, like all savages, is a child in mental and moral development, and resembles in many qualities the common street urchin. You may bribe this youth to respect your orchard, but when he has succumbed to temptation, and you catch him stealing apples, there are only two effective ways of dealing with him. The first is a reasonable castigation, followed by a long course of civilisation, backed by overwhelming force, such as a constable or a birch rod. But if reformation be deemed too troublesome or expensive, there remains only the second method. This consists in

CASTIGATION ONLY,

but castigation, violent, savage, brutal, such as will crush the boy's spirit and permanently eliminate his desire for apples, at least for your apples. Middle courses are ineffectual. You may satisfy your wounded honour by beating the youth till he apologises and restores the stolen apples. This he will readily do as soon as he feels sufficient pain, unless he has eaten the apples. In that case he will allow you to confiscate the treasured contents of his pockets, his marbles, bits of string, etc. But he will make grimaces when you let him go and possibly fling a stone when your back is turned. In course of time he will accumulate more string and marbles, and may again be emboldened to visit the orchard. The Government of India has apparently decided to pursue this last course of treatment with the worst of the frontier tribes. The supporters of the two opposite theories of frontier policy take their stand upon two different facts, both of which appear to be indisputable—(1) Our Indian Empire will be consolidated, and internal and external peace will eventually be best assured by further occupation, if necessary up to the Durand line ; (2) To carry out this policy fully and completely, is financially impossible, and half measures will cost money without securing peace. A contraction of our present frontier has, therefore, been advocated. Neither of these courses have found favour with the authorities. Lord George Hamilton recently remarked at Acton :—"I favour neither the one extreme nor the other" ; and in the same speech he said that our frontier policy "ought not to be entirely regulated by abstract strategical speculations." We are to pursue, therefore,

A MIDDLE COURSE ;

and under the circumstances the only true policy was so give the offending tribes a thorough lesson, to defeat and crush them once and for all. It appeared at first from the magnitude of the Tirah Force, that this was intended ; but the leniency of the terms imposed showed a weakness and a time-serving spirit, which must tend to nullify the good effects of the expedition. It is an open secret that the General Commanding tried to get harder terms imposed, and desired permission to use severe punitive methods, suited to the savage nature of the tribes with whom he had to deal. But he was overruled. It is an equally open secret that Sir Richard Udny wished the force to retire from Tirah the moment it set foot in the country, on the ground that once the Afridi purdah had been lifted their pride was sufficiently humbled. We consider that it is time that Sir Richard Udny was put in charge of a district at a safe distance from the frontier, where he might be comparatively harmless. As a matter of fact the Government compromised between these two extremes, and their obvious desire is to win the Afridi to submission and then retire, if possible with dignity. Had harder terms been imposed, and more severe reprisals taken, the enemy might have been goaded to more desperate efforts, but they would have got, what they so greatly need, a thorough beating. As it is, they will probably give up the rupees and rifles in order to get rid of us ; but, after their submission has been accepted, it will not be surprising if their sharp-shooters hang upon the rear of our retiring army. It is a question whether they will consider themselves beaten ; and if they do, they can easily salve their "amour propre" by attributing our superiority to our superior weapons. Their fighting strength will not have been seriously impaired, and in a few years they will easily recuperate their losses.

THE HALF-LEARNT LESSON IS SOON FORGOTTEN,

and some day the Khyber incident may be repeated. The present expedition is hardly likely to produce a friendly feeling towards us among the Pathan tribes. The mullahs will find ample material to work on, and Ghazi murders may be expected for some time to come. If it should ever happen that we have to face a foreign enemy at the Khyber, we should have to guard our flank against a formidable foe, whose courage and tenacity we are just learning to appreciate. May that day never come !—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Our troops, both British and native, have suffered considerably during the operations with the Tirah Force, from being unexpectedly detailed on some duty which has entailed an unforeseen bivouac. After the action at the Chagru Kotal, almost all the troops slept without great-coats or bedding, and many without food. Convoy and rearguard duties on a congested line, and the difficulties of a bad road have too often detained a party out of camp with no adequate provision for such an experience. In the bitter nights that are now coming on, this exposure is very trying to weakly men, and accounts for many of the sick. A little *bandobust* would soon put an end to such troubles. Every company, British or native, should have one ration mule, part of the fighting line, fitted to carry one day's rations complete of some easily prepared food ; and a case containing simple fever remedies, a bandage or so, and some chlorodyne should be included in such equipment. These mules should move immediately in rear of the corps, and no company should be detached without its mule. Any extra expense would well be worth the extra comfort and health gained. Another matter is that our troops must learn to carry their coats and blankets on their persons. It is absurd that they should not do so, and many corps by now must have been compelled by experience to carry their own wraps, at the risk of wearying men unused to do so. Another small point, which though trivial is worth attention, must have occurred to many. Tinned mutton and beef is issued in tins that are very hard to open. Many a hungry soldier after battering a tin out of shape has "chucked" it away, still unopened or broken his bayones in the attempt. In these days of tinning skill, there is no reason why ration beef should not be fitted with the key and detachable band which are used by many of the tinning companies, and allows a tin to be opened at once.—*Pioneer.*

SALE OF WORK AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

A SALE of work in aid of All Saints' Community, in order to raise funds for opening a Home for aged and infirm women, was commenced, yesterday, at St. George's Hospital. During the past year the All Saints' Community has undergone a severe strain, as several Sisters have been engaged for some time in the plague hospitals in the city. This had much weakened the Community's work, and the provision of a temporary Home at Matheran for the school children and nursery babies, as it was considered unsafe to keep them in Bombay when the plague was at its height, further entailed a large outlay of money. A plot of ground has been bought and a house built at Khandalla for the nursery and sanatorium for the school children.

The south-west end of the main building of the hospital presented a very picturesque sight, thanks to the energies of Captain Fleet, to whom was entrusted the oversight of the work of draping the room in which the bazaar was held. In addition to the drapery flower-pots of palms and ferns were arranged in various parts of the building. The room, though not a very large one, was most tastefully and attractively decorated, and the articles for sale comprised children's clothing, table linen, and fancy articles, most suitable for Christmas presents. The first and the most attractive stall was to be presided over by Lady Sandhurst, who, we are sorry to state, was unable to preside and open the bazaar, as was at first arranged, owing to slight indisposition. Her place, however, was filled by Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Strachey, and Mrs. Hughes, and they were very successful. The stall next to Lady Sandhurst's was presided over by Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Chitty. It consisted of a choice collection of children's frocks, from Liberty's, and was well patronised by the generous European ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Ansley, and Miss Ansley had charge of a third stall, while the fourth was supervised by Mrs. Walker and Miss Nigel Jones. This stall consisted of toys, books, and other fancy articles, specially for children. Miss Parsons had a choice selection of button-hole flowers for sale, and a very brisk business was carried on. The sixth stall was under the direct supervision of Mrs. Dimmock and Mrs. Collie, and the seventh and last was presided over by Mrs. Ventris, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Strangman, and Miss Symons, and its contents comprised children's clothing and fancy goods. The refreshment stall, which consisted of Christmas cakes and sweets, as also choice China sets on sale, was entrusted to Mrs. Hojel and Miss Slater. The bazaar was well patronised, and the sale was at its height after dusk, when carriage after carriage drove up. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., was specially invited to pay a visit to the hospital, and was shown over all the different wards by Dr. Boyd. Sir Dinshaw while going away visited the bazaar and made some good purchases. The Band of the Bombay Volunteers played a selection of tunes during the evening.

We have been asked to express thanks of the Sisters to Messrs. John Roberts, Messrs. Ditmar, and other trades-people for the very valuable help they had rendered for the loan of their goods which contributed so much to the first day's success of the sale at the Bazaar, which will continue to-day and to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In his report on the trade of Hong Kong during 1896, Sir William Robinson makes some remarks of special interest to Indian merchants. After stating that the trade of Hong Kong in all classes of imports was exceedingly unsatisfactory during the year reviewed, he goes on to say :—"The opium import for the year shows a decrease of 2,400 chests, and importers have sustained losses owing to the unfavourable rupee exchange without a corresponding rise in the price of the Indian drug in the China market. The price of the Indian product has, however, necessarily risen sufficiently to give an impetus to the production of the native drug, and the shortness of the Bengal opium crops year after year and the diminished auction sales of the Indian Government, added to unfavourable exchange conditions, are factors affecting the price of the Indian drug to such an extent that if such conditions continue the native product must entirely supplant the imported drug. . . . A noticeable feature of the year," Sir William Robinson goes on to say, "was the marked displacement of Indian cotton yarns by the Japanese product in the Chinese market, and although this fact may in some measure be accounted for by the unfavourable exchange, which similarly affected the opium import and by the closing of the Bombay mills, which tends to further penalise importers from India, there is every indication that the Japanese have taken full advantage of the situation, and there is little doubt, I fear, as to the ultimate result of the competition." He goes on to quote the following passage from a speech delivered by him to the Hong Kong Legislative Council as far back as December, 1893, only a few months after the closing of the Indian Mints :—"The Japanese are quite alive to the situation so far as it concerns them, and are not only erecting new cotton mills, to the number of 20, it is said, but are about to take the import duty off raw cotton. It is possible, therefore, that we may soon see Japan, for a time supplying China with goods which she formerly obtained from Europe or India. It seems anomalous that whilst England should be striving to extend her commerce and commercial relations in China on the one hand, she should on the other, be countenancing measures which apparently have the effect of creating competition against herself and her own productions in the East. Under these circumstances the attention of the community should be directed to the desirability of establishing cotton mills in Hong Kong. The Government is in possession of several eligible sites, and if only capitalists, either European or Chinese, will come forward and invest their capital in such enterprises, I will endeavour that, so far as the acquisition of land is concerned, they shall be treated with exceptional liberality. The success which has attended other efforts of this nature in Hong Kong ought, under these favourable circumstances, to lead to the introduction of additional local industries, such as cotton spinning and weaving, and no more fitting time than the present seems likely to occur. This matter is worthy, therefore, of the earnest consideration not only of this community, but of capitalists in the neighbouring provinces in China." As a Hong Kong correspondent has lately recorded, this policy, the opportunity for which Sir William Robinson was quick enough to perceive that the closing of the Indian mints afforded, has quite recently been put into active operation, and cotton mills are now springing up on the sites offered by the Governor of Hong Kong.

A pamphlet has been issued by a "Cotton Manufacturer," embodying what is described as "A New Proposal" for restoring prosperity to the Lancashire cotton trade, and checking the continued fall of prices, which, it is not denied, is the cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the industry. The writer admits that there has been "long-continued and abnormal depression" in the staple industry of Lancashire. But he denies that this is due, as is frequently asserted, to "foreign competition, based on long hours and low wages," and he urges that the Board of Trade returns demonstrate that the high tariffs, low wages, and excessive hours of foreign producers do not enable them to compete effectively with us. He has, of course, no difficulty in showing from these figures that our exports of cotton goods to particular countries greatly exceed our imports of cotton goods from those countries, and that our total exports of cotton goods still show an "enormous preponderance" over those of other countries. These facts prove, he argues, that "high wages are not a barrier to a large export trade." France and Germany compete with us mainly as designers and colourists in the textile trades ; they cannot sell to us grey or bleached calicoes in the relative cost of which weaving represents a large item. Hence, in spite of their low wages, they are hopelessly beaten in all classes of plain cotton goods. The United States occasionally sell grey or bleached cotton goods in England, but the American operatives are paid relatively high wages ; hence "the only competitor we need fear is a country paying high wages." Even India, with wages amounting to a few pence per day, has not increased the number of her power-looms as fast as Lancashire has increased hers, and the number running in the Dependency is still insignificant compared with the number running in Lancashire. True, India has developed a flourishing cotton-spinning industry, but "this is due to the fact that the yarns spun are chiefly exported to China." China, with low wages, has only 1,200 power-looms, compared with 650,000 in Lancashire. The conclusion of "A Cotton Manufacturer" is, that the prices of Lancashire cotton goods are not lowered by the costs of similar goods abroad, but solely by the competition of Lancashire producers between themselves.

Statistics have been published by the Board of Trade showing the aggregate value of British Productions exported to each foreign country and British possession in the quarter and three-quarters ended on September 30. By comparing the figures with those for the corresponding periods of 1896 some notion may be gathered of the alterations which have taken place during the present year in the distribution of our productions to the several outside markets. Much the greater part of the decrease of exports this year has occurred in our trade with British colonies and possessions. A glance at the figures given below reveals the fact that this falling off is more than sufficiently accounted for by a large diminution—not less than £3,196,237—in the shipments to India, and that to Australasia also the exports have been reduced by £962,348. As a partial compensation, there are increases in some other directions, particularly one of £442,310 in the South African trade. The following table presents the more important items in the statistics of the exports to the colonies and dependencies :—

Colonial Trade (Nine Months).

To	1896. £	1897. £	Difference. £
India	22,735,736	19,530,499	— 3,196,237
Australasia	16,314,393	15,352,032	— 962,348
British W. Africa	1,338,416	1,353,509	+ 29,516
British W. Indies	1,458,085	1,262,189	— 197,956
Canada	4,203,643	3,875,335	— 328,308
South Africa	9,757,321	10,199,631	+ 442,310
Hong Kong	1,420,774	1,563,084	+ 142,360

Increases are shown also in the cases of the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and a few other minor British possessions. It is obvious, however, that the great decrease in the exports to India is much the most serious item in the figures before us. It is, too, relatively greater in the third than in the first and second quarters of the year.

In the shipments to foreign markets the following are the more considerable instances of decrease and increase :—

To	Nine Months 1896. £	1897. £	Difference. £
Germany	17,095,718	16,061,188	— 1,034,530
China	5,212,677	4,388,625	— 823,304
Japan	4,657,355	4,290,907	— 366,338
Chili	2,952,334	2,690,881	— 262,053
Brazil	5,051,333	3,885,651	— 1,165,678
Uruguay	1,107,654	591,703	— 514,951
Argentine Republic	5,025,311	3,517,579	— 1,507,732
Colombia	391,342	335,214	— 56,108
Venezuela	612,264	463,276	— 148,988
United States	15,927,153	17,485,896	+ 1,558,753
Italy	3,920,068	4,377,564	+ 448,595
Bulgaria	178,767	317,963	+ 139,196
Roumania	1,065,059	1,167,365	+ 102,307
European Turkey	1,456,356	1,886,589	+ 430,233
Asiatic Turkey	9,092,759	9,625,260	+ 532,501
Egypt	2,653,043	3,151,580	+ 498,457

On the whole the statistics do not present a very cheering prospect. The three principal groups of markets to which we must chiefly look for substantial improvement are India, South America, and the United States, and although in each of these there are grounds of hope for a better state of business, these are not so solid or so well assured as to justify anything like a confident prediction of an early important recovery.

Mr. George Broomhall continues, in the "Corn Trade News," to take the "bull" side as regards the prospects of the grain market. The tone of the trade, he admits, continues heavy, but this is because "the merchant class, however powerful, cannot cope with a whole army of farmers selling in all parts of the world. Incidentally we may point out that this remark seems to indicate that, after all, it is not the operators in "futures" who cause depression of prices. Mr. Broomhall points out that even if the world's crop of wheat turns out as small as his recent estimate, 278,000,000 quarters, it would be equal to 90 per cent. of the estimated requirements of the season, without counting reserves carried over from last year. Farmers might keep the market supplied until the middle of next June, when they would find themselves with reserves reduced to the low level of three months ago. "We do not for a moment believe," the quoted authority goes on to say, "that such an event is likely to happen, for however blind and ignorant the farming class may be as a body, yet there must be thousands of bright exceptions in the United Kingdom, America, and in some of the Continental countries who keep themselves closely posted as to trade statistis, and who will be firm holders in spite of all the advice to the contrary which the sceptical 'bear' may tender them. In America the wheat is quickly passing out of the farmers' hands into those of the merchants. Practically speaking almost the whole of the winter crop has been marketed already, while it is calculated that in six weeks' time from now the balance of the spring wheat crop will be out of farmers' hands. In this country farmers have delivered 2,400,000 quarters in 15 weeks, equal to 160,000 quarters weekly, leaving about 3,600,000 quarters to be marketed in the remaining 37 weeks, equal to 90,000 quarters weekly. Probably the same policy has been observed in every Continental country ; there is convincing evidence of its existence in Russia and perhaps in France, Germany, and Italy. The 'bear' smiles incredulously at the mention of crop failures, the circumstantial accounts of scarcity in Russia are listened to with a shrug of the shoulders, although the evidence of the miserable quality of the majority of the shipments should be more than sufficient to attract attention ; yet it is a fact that there have been, during the last two years, far more indisputable crop failures than there have been bumper yields. What excesses have 'bears' to place against three successive failures of the winter wheat crop in North America, two famines in India, two complete failures in Argentina and Uruguay, two ditto in Australasia and South Africa, and a serious failure this season in Hungary, to say nothing of the Danubian Principalities. All the countries, which, as a rule, are exporters on a substantial scale, have turned round and become importers. What country can the 'bears' show on the other side of the account that has turned from a substantial importer of recent years into an exporter ?

We are threatened with another American invasion, in the shape of Pennsylvanian anthracite. Stray consignments of this coal have already found their way into the United Kingdom—notably during the continuance of the last big miners' strike. But a regular trade is now promised, and Germany is named along with Great Britain as a dumping ground. One of the largest Pennsylvania coalowners, dissatisfied with low prices and accumulations of stock, has been "figuring up" on the situation, and has succeeded in interesting the Coal Operators' Association in the matter. It is asserted that at present prices and present rates of freight American fuel can be exported to Europe at a small profit, and that if the coal-carrying steamers would but grant specially low rates in consideration of the assurance of steady cargoes, there would be no element of doubt whatever in the case. Some experimental shipments are, we gather, shortly to be made, and the only thing remaining will be to secure the specially low rates necessary to certain success. But Atlantic freights are already supposed to be quite unremunerative ; and if this is the case, it is difficult to see how a further reduction of, say, 10 per cent. or more is to be conceded. We shall see what we shall see, but the threat is sufficiently serious to deserve attention.

The progress of the deep-level companies is of course the all-important question as regards the future of the South African gold-mining industry. Discussing the reports presented at the annual meetings of the Nourse Deep and the Glen Deep Companies, which had just been held in Johannesburg, the "South African Financial Record" of that centre remarks under date October 23 :—"The report presented at the former (Norse Deep) described a large amount of development work accomplished, but also showed that a great deal has yet to be done before the mine can enter upon the producing stage. At least a further £70,000 will have to be spent before the mill gets to work, which is expected to take place in about twelve months. There can, however, be no question as to the ultimate success of the Nourse Deep, seeing that it is on the immediate dip of the Henry Nourse and New Heriot, and has their reefs. As regards the Glen Deep, a great deal of development has yet to be done there. The directors estimate a further expenditure of £150,000 to complete the installation of 60 stamps and put the mine in thorough order. This deep-level proposition has also a good future before it once its mill is started. It is the reef of the May Consolidated and Glencairn." It is perhaps worth while to point out that while the development expenses are admittedly heavy, as they must be in the case of all deep-level mines, the hopes for the future are based on the assumption that the character of the reefs as worked at the outcrops will continue unchanged at the deeper levels.

IN-COMING TROOPS.

THE troops expected to arrive here by the hired Transport Nubia, on the 10th instant, will on arrival be distributed as follows :—

For Madras Command—33 men rank-and-file, of the 4th and 19th Hussars. For Bombay Command—1 officer, 51 men rank-and-file, 1 woman, and 8 children, of the 20th Hussars. For Bengal Command—20 officers, 6 ladies and 8 children, 2 Warrant officers, 46 Non-Commissioned officers, 749 men, 31 women, and 56 children, of the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers. For Punjab Command—3 officers, 122 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 2 women, and 5 children, of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, 4th Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, and 16th Lancers. For various Corps—14 officers, 4 ladies and 3 children, 8 Warrant officers, 15 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 10 women, and 17 children.

If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m. on the 10th December, the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party strength 4 officers, and 200 men under a Field Officer will leave the ship's side at 8 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1-0 p.m., and 2-30 p.m. The troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, and conveyed by three troop trains to their destinations. The first train to Deolali starting at 5-5 p.m., with 12 officers, 405 men, 36 women, 73 children, and 10 followers, of the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 11th, 18th, and 20th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, 1st Party 1st South Wales Borderers (about 200 men), and all families. The second train to Deolali starting at 6-35 p.m. with 12 officers, 420 men, and 10 followers, of the 1st Bn. South Wales Bordere's 2nd party. The third train to Deolali starting at 7-20 p. m. with 8 officers, 321 men, and 10 followers, of the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers 3rd party, and heavy baggage.

MR. E. S. PRIOR is about to write a book on English Gothic. A most interesting problem is the special one with which he proposes to deal : the evolution of an original and characteristic English style from the style which, introduced by the Normans, was for a time common to England and Northern France. Mr. Prior will show the steps by which the two styles became differentiated, and how the English Gothic became an expression of the national mind and feeling. The illustrations, taken from English and French buildings, will be executed by Mr. Gerald Horsley. The work will be published by Messrs. Bell.

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 4.

This afternoon, the second day of the Secunderabad Gymkhana races was held on the Saik-ad-Dowlah course, and proved as great a success as the first day, the attendance and the card being very satisfactory. The favorites in five out of the six events were easily spotted, and they justified public fancy. The time in most instances was below even, and this speaks well for the capabilities of local crocks. The detective eye was, however, somewhat puzzled to find the likely winner in the Polo Pony race. The ponies were an unfamiliar lot, but China has made his mark as a capital sprinter ; he covered the 2½ furlongs in 47 seconds, and beat his company easily. Meg, of course, was first, and the rest nowhere, in the Selling Race. He was put up for sale after the race and was bought in for Rs. 350. Victoria had nothing to fear, and was never headed in the Pony Handicap. The last race was very exciting, Norma and Gloss having run well together till a short distance from home, when Gloss came to the front and won a fine race by half-a-length. The meeting was an eminently successful one. The card is appended :—

"The Trimulgherry Cup."—Rs. 50. For all Arab and C. B. horses and Arab and C. B. ponies. Distance—R. C. 1½ miles. Handicap.

Mr Uniacke's ch a p Umber, 10st 10lbs, Mr Binny 1
Major Gough's ch a p Mars, 10st 5lbs, Sayce 2
Mr Saunders' g a p The Fool, 8st 9lbs, Chilli 3

Won by two lengths. The Fool a bad third. Time—2-32 sec.

"Polo Pony Race."—Rs. 50. For all Arab and C. Bs. ponies 13-3 and under which have played in the Hyderabad Tournament. 13-3 to carry 11-7. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. W. for I allowed only on C. T. C., W. I. T. C. and local certificates. Ponies having only I. P. A. certificates to carry top weight of their class. Distance—3½ furlongs.

Mr Holford's b a p China, 11st 7lbs, Owner 1
Mr Shah Mirza Beg's ch a p Sultan, Owner 2
Mr Wingfield's ch ch p John Watson, 11st, Owner 3
Capt Oosman Yar Jung's b a p Quies, 11st 7lbs, Owner 0

Won easily by two lengths. Time—47 secs.

"Selling Race."—Rs. 50. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Ponies 13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 800 to carry 11-7. W. for I. 3 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or below this price. Arabs and C. Bs. allowed 1 stone. Distance—3½ furlongs.

Major Gough and Surg-Col Lawrie's br ans m Meg, 8st 7lbs, Saye 1
Mr Binny's g a p Sally Boy, 9st 6lbs, Mr Woodmass 2
Mr Nazir Beg's b a g Choice, 9st 9lbs, Mr Cornish 3
Capt Oosman Yar Jung's g a p Nasar, 8st 0

A splendid race, won by 1-2 length, length between 2 and 3. Time—45 1-2 sec.

"Match."—10,000 dubs a side. Distance—2 mile heats. Catch weights.

Mr Holford's g ans p Jupiter, Mr Wingfield 1
Mr Archer-Shee's b a p Gold Mohur, Owner 2

Jupiter won both heats by several lengths. No time taken.

"Horse Handicap."—Rs. 50. For all horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Marsden's b ans m Gloss, 11st 7lbs, Mr Woodmass 1
Major George's b ans m Norma, 11st 7lbs, Mr Cornish 2
Major Gough's ch ans m The Fawn, 8st 9lbs, Saye 3
Mr Percy's br ans g Atlantic, 11st 10lbs, Owner 0
Mr Hugh Gough's b ans g Curiosity, 10st 4lbs, Abdul Aziz 0
Capt Drake's b ans g Morality, 10st, Mr Wingfield 0
Capt Plunkett's ch ans g Quiver, 10st, Mr A Fallon 0
Mr Holford's b ans m Tartan, 9st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Binny's ch ans g Poona, 9st 7lbs, Native 0

Very good race, won by 1-2 length, 1-2 length between 2 and 3. Time—1 11 1-2 secs.

UNLAWFUL EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY AMONGST THE COOLIES.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the charge of inducing natives of India to leave British territory and go by sea to a foreign land and labour

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	6	2	19
D Walkeshwar	0	1	6
E Kamatipura and Tardeo	8	2	24
F Parel	1	0	6
G Mahim	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	16	9	80
Total plague deaths to date	13,647	11,421	
Same date last year	28	28	171
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 900, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,380, making a total of 4,284 persons. Departures by sea 928, and land by through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,195, making a total of 4,123 persons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that a dead body of a woman was found in house No. 60-62, Hamal Street, and on examination the death was found to be due to plague. Three cases of suspicious fever and one of simple fever were reported from various localities in the Mandvie Ward and removed to hospital. A death from plague was also recorded in the same district. Three suffering cases of plague and one fatal case of the same disease were discovered in No. 6 district. One case was also detected in the Market Section.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients lying under treatment in the various Plague Hospitals, yesterday, was as follows :—Arthur Road, 68 ; Parel, Government House, 32 ; Grant Road, 19 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 16 ; Dariasthan, 14 ; Hindu Fever, 7 ; Jain (Parel), 6 ; July, 6 ; Adumji Peerbhoy, 5 ; Telugu, 4 ; Nizampoora, 2 ; and Don Tod, 2.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The number of persons detained under quarantine in the various Quarantine Camps, yesterday, was as under :—Modikhana, 1,130 ; Wari Bunder, 970 ; and Narelwady, 139.

THANA PLAGUE RULES.

The following are the rules for the Observation Camps established at Thana :—

1. All persons coming from any plague infected locality, except Government servants travelling on duty together with their servants, and all Railway pass-holders who show no signs of plague, will be treated as suspected persons and detained under observation for a period not exceeding 10 days at a Quarantine Camp erected by the Municipality for such purposes.

2. Persons who satisfy the Plague Authority in charge that they have not come from infected places, as also persons holding certificates of inoculation against Plague will be examined but will not be detained in the Quarantine Camp unless they appear to be suffering from Plague.

3. All persons detained under observation will have their clothing and baggage disinfected if required by the Plague Authority.

4. It shall be noted that no food or cooking utensils or bedding will be supplied by the Municipality to persons detained in the Quarantine Camp, but the Municipality will assist such persons to obtain necessary articles of food only, provided the cost of such articles is entirely borne by such persons.

5. Persons detained in Quarantine must not leave the camp without a written certificate from the Plague Authority.

6. A Camp Inspector appointed by the Municipality will keep a register of all arrivals and departures of each day and will be responsible that no person under observation leaves the camp until he or she is entitled to his or her discharge.

7. Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moos will be the Plague Authority of the Quarantine Camp. He will daily visit the Camp, examine the inmates, and issue the necessary certificates of discharge of such persons as have completed the required period of detention.

8. In the event of a plague case occurring among persons detained in Quarantine the patient will be removed at once to the Plague Hospital, and other members of the family of the affected person will be removed to a separate Segregation Camp.

9. Persons not suspected of Plague and who have to enter the town for the purpose of business in Civil or Criminal Courts or other Government Offices, and persons not suspected of Plague and holding Return Railway tickets will not be detained in the Quarantine Camp. Such persons must however satisfy the Plague Authority of the genuineness of their business in the town.

10. Other Special exemptions may be made with the sanction of the District Magistrate.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

SUBJOINED are the figures of plague cases and mortality in the Presidency during the week ending December 3rd :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	99	78
Poona	496	394
Districts.		
Surat	114	77
Thana	11	5
Ahmednagar	17	28
Nasik	51	38
Poona	151	130
Satara	789	635
Sholapur	501	381
Kolaba	5	6
Ratnagiri	1	...
Belgaum	62	48
Dharwar	2	...
Sind.		
Karachi District	16	10
Native Territories.		
Baroda	9	7
Kolhapur	5	...
Cutch	42	44
Palanpur	34	17
Janjira	1	1
Akalkot	9	6
Total	2,415	1,882

The mortality to date is as follows :—

Plague deaths previously reported	49,737
" " week ending Dec. 3	1,882
Total mortality	51,619

The indigenous mortality in various districts of the Presidency has been distributed as follows :—

Places.	Week ending 3rd December 1897. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
Surat District.				
Surat City	91	88	1,361	857
Rander	4	4	197	172
Sania Ahmed	1	1	54	27
Fulpada	2	2	10	7
Athwa	...	...	3	3
Parvah	...	...	2	2
Magob	1	...	3	2
Dumbhal	2	1	2	1
Lilapur	1	1	15	11
Amalsad	7	4	24	16
Olpad	...	1	5	5
Kolack	...	1	18	16
Other places	...	...	1,705	1,342
Total	109	73	3,493	2,401
Thana District.				
Kalyan	...	...	148	121
Bai Murdhe	3	5	28	17
Other places	...	...	4,230	3,438
Total	3	5	4,403	3,576
Kolaba District.				
Pen	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	1,172	1,172
Total	1	...	1,173	1,172
Ratnagiri District.				
Ratnagiri	...	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	...	...	2	...
Kanara District.				
Karwar	...	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	...	...	2	...
Belgaum District.				
Belgaum Town	7	5	16	9
Belgaum Cantonment and Cantonment Camp at Hindalgi	17	18	113	85
Native Troop Lines	16	10	30	17
Kagwad	22	15	73	54
Other places	...	...	1	1
Total	62	48	232	166
Dharwar District.				
Dharwar	1	1	1	1
Kalghatgi	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	2	1	3	1
Bijapur District.				
Bijapur	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	1	1	2	1
Kaladgi District.				
Bagalkot	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	1	1	2	1
Sholapur District.				
Sholapur	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	1	...
Total	1	1	2	1
Ahmednagar District.				
Ahmednagar	8	7	43	29
Ahmednagar Cant.	...	4	61	45
Bhingar	2	2	18	8
Nighoj	5	9	33	17
Other places	...	...	138	96
Total	15	23	293	195
Belgaum District.				
Belgaum Town	7	5	16	9
Belgaum Cantonment and Cantonment Camp at Hindalgi	17	18	113	85
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Total	62	48	232	166
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Ahmednagar Cant.	...	4	61	45
Bhingar	2	2	18	8
Nighoj	5	9	33	17
Other places	...	...	138	96
Total	15	23	293	195
Nasik District.				
Nasik	32	22	167	124
Manmad	1	1	55	44
Murambi	4	4	49	41
Igatpuri	...	1	518	421
Kavnai	3	2	9	8
Malegaon	5	5	20	14
Kundevadi	1	...	8	7
Sinnar	5	3	13	7
Other places	...	...	23	14
Total	51	38	802	680
Ahmednagar District.				
Ahmednagar	8	7	43	29
Ahmednagar Cant.	...	4	61	45
Bhingar	2	2	18	8
Nighoj	5	9	33	17
Other places	...	...	138	96
Total	15	23	293	195
Poona District.				
Kirkee Cantonment	1	...	835	632
Lonavla	...	...	290	201
Khandala	...	...	5	5
Talegaon Dabhade	16	16	119	108
Valvan	...	...	21	19
Godnadi	11	4	540	403
Sirur	...	...	50	46
Pabal	1	1	2	2
Ghorpuri	1	1	128	73
Banere	...	1	25	12
Wadgaon	7	7	8	8
Chinchwad	4	1	6	1
Wanowri	1	...	18	10
Bhugaon	1	1	4	2
Lavala	1	1	1	1
Kothrud	20	16	31	25
Charholi	4	3	6	4
Bhamburda	3	3	3	3
Shivapur	...	...	3	2
Hadapsar	7	6	9	7
Manjri	...	1	4	3
Padmavati	1	1	1	1
Mundhwa	...	...	6	4
Devale	1	...	1	...
Parvati	2	1	2	1
Babuli	...	1	1	1
Katraj	1	1	1	1
Garade	...	...	2	2
Jadhavadi	4	6	21	19
Saswad	8	10	17	15
Mawdi (Kadepathar)	5	3	138	84
Avsari Budruk	9	10	109	87
Telwadi	...	1	1	1
Nirgudsar	4	4	36	25
Indravani	3	2	3	2
Modhava	1	...	1	...
Chinchoni	...	...	1	..
Wadgaon Kashiba	..	...	1	...
Alandi	...	...	2	2
Malthan	...	...	1	...
Kersoobani	...	...	1	1
Other places	...	...	316	254
Total	117	101	2,799	2,066
Satara District.				
Satara City	7	6	35	25
Aundh	24	11	215	156
Dushere	9	6	72	51
Kodoli	20	13	79	46
Virvale	17	9	17	9
Karad	...	2	1,513	1,150
Ansur	...	...	7	...
Nandgaon	...	...	4	...
Shere	6	2	293	250
Ving	15	13	342	265
Masur	14	11	491	438
Supne	8	4	511	399
Parle	5	7	175	121
Goleshvar	9	8	147	99
Vadgaon Haveli	19	17	247	221
Karve	15	19	450	361
Kale	45	38	543	442
Varunje	6	3	174	152
Kusur	6	3	14	7
Malkapurvadi	...	...	92	73
Mhopre	...	3	21	16
Ond	10	7	175	116
Chachegaon	2	2	123	104
Jakhinvadi	1	1	292	222
Taruk	4	2	4	2
Ambalwadi	...	...	13	9
Belvde Haveli	3	3	225	151
Kival	23	20	211	181
Sakurdi Village	9	8	75	48
Sakurdi Vasantgad	8	9	41	32
Chikhli	10	5	261	151
Taswade	7	3	13	8
Banawli	1	1	23	16
Umbri	3	2	59	50
Salshirambe	6	9	43	33
Wagheri	13	9	20	14
Ghogaon	7	7	25	17
Kalawade	21	15	61	38
Shahapur	5	4	32	30
Wahagaon	13	4	30	22
Warade	8	3	14	3
Sadashivgad	1	2	15	12
Potle	1	2	23	18
Tembhu	...	2	16	16
Shivde	1	2	7	4
Tambve	47	43	146	130
Yerwale	29	13	70	44
Hingangao Budruk	5	3	23	17
Bhikawdi Budruk	1	4	53	44
Bhikawdi Khurd	...	...	5	3
Valuj	...	...	23	18
Lengre	30	26	92	72
Sonsal	8	5	73	54
Bakshevvadi	2	1	27	21
Varud	28	17	102	66
Nandoshi	12	12	54	43
Nhavi Budruk	5	1	76	50
Padli	7	4	17	13
Dahivadi	14	11	241	186
Gondawle	11	5	29	16
Narwane	...	1	136	90
Lodhavle	...	6	3	3
Banapuri	8	...	12	3
Ghoti	4	4	4	4
Khadkane	15	3	55	42
Saikada	19	22	72	51
Vitha	54	50	168	135
Bambavdi	3	1	12	5
Bhosa	2	3	173	133
Nimni	6	4	6	4
Chinchni	1	3	245	198
Nagaj	1	1	1	1
Tasgaon	24	23	495	405
Waseembe	1	17	9	8
Aravade	2	2	25	19
Visapur	12	5	45	28
Palus	6	6	26	24
Dongarsoni	23	14	30	20
Tasgaon Road	2	1	10	6
Bopegaon	...	...	96	75
Kavthe	2	2	2	2
Surur	9	9	56	32
Bhatavadi of Narla	11	6	53	34
Tambe	...	2	2	2
Other places	...	...	1,965	1,493
Total	783	622	12,010	9,209
Nasik District.				
Nasik	32	22	167	124
Manmad	1	1	55	44
Murambi	4	4	49	41
Igatpuri	...	1	518	421
Kavnai	3	2	9	8
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Total	62	48	232	166

SWALLOWING A DIAMOND.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon an apparently well dressed man went into the shop of Messrs. Marcks and Co. for the ostensible purpose of purchasing some diamonds. He stated he had a banking account in Calcutta with the Agra Bank and that he came from that city. He gave his name as Chunderdass. A packet containing three stones, valued at Rs. 1,000 each, was handed to him by an assistant. He said they were what he wanted, but would take them to the window to get a better light on them. After very closely examining the gems he returned and placed the packet on the counter. But it only contained two stones, and when asked for the third he indignantly denied that three were given him. The assistant who served him was, however, quite confident as to the number of stones in the packet. The Bengali was seized and handed over to the police but the only property found on his person was 24 annas, and it is the opinion of the police, who now have the man in their custody, that he swallowed the stone. The police authorities at Calcutta have been communicated with respecting the antecedents of the man. When he was examined it was found that his respectable appearance was a matter of outside show more than anything else. The socks he was wearing were found to be entirely innocent of feet, and his other clothes were almost as disreputable.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE third Spoon Competition of the above corps was held at Colaba last week. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. The following are some of the best scores :—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gr. R. Greene	22	22	44a
Sergt. H O Coates	20	22	42d
Gr. E. Tooth	20	21	41c
Corpl. R. Wood	22	19	41b
Gr. G. Charle	21	19	40c
Sergt. Major J. Owens	17	21	38
Gr. A. Holden	22	16	38
Bomb. C. Spencer	16	21	37d
Gr. A. Rheinus	20	17	37d
Bomb. F. McAlpin	20	17	37

a Wins 1st spoon, b wins 2nd spoon, c wins 3rd spoon. d handicapped 3 points, e handicapped 5 points

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Staff Corps officers just appointed to plague duty will be entitled chiefly in the executive plague administration in the infected localities in the Bombay Presidency. In other provinces they will be employed in supervising the precautions against the disease. The extra batches of medical officers sent out from England will be distributed between Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Bengal, most of them being posted to Bombay Presidency.

THE "Penang Gazette" of the 20th ult. writes :—"A Macao woman jumped from an upper storey of a house in Smith-street, Singapore, on Tuesday night, and sustained serious injuries. Women do not jump out of windows for their own amusement. Protector Evans should find out what made this Macao lady quit the house by the window instead of the door. Let him leave lotteries alone for a time and investigate the ins and outs of female slavery as permitted in a British Colony."

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" is officially informed that precautions are being taken against the spread of infection from the plague-stricken villages in the Jullundur district by the maintenance of police cordons and the prohibition of the removal of the inhabitants or their property. So long as the number of infected villages remains small, we are informed that this system will not be superseded by the introduction of precautions at railway stations or at a distance from the seat of infection. We maintain, however, that this is a policy of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and that railway inspection should be introduced, not to supersede but to supplement the other system before the infection is permitted to fasten its hold upon any large city such as Amritsar or Lahore. At least then the Government would have the consolation of knowing that everything that could be done had been done. It is criminal negligence to omit any precaution in a matter of such vital importance.

MISS GERARD'S new book, "Picturesque Dublin, Old and New," will contain more than a hundred illustrations, partly drawings by Miss Rose Barton, partly reproductions from old engravings. The work, though not minutely historical, gives one an idea of what Dublin was like in its fashionable eighteenth century days. The traditions concerning houses formerly occupied by the nobility in the city and adjoining suburbs will be new to many readears. Every visitor to Dublin is struck by the air of departed grandeur in many of its quiet streets. Miss Gerard is the author of "Celebrated Irish Beauties." The book will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

IN recording the approaching opening of a New York residential hotel for clerks and shopmen, under the proprietorship of Mr. D. O. Mills, a Pacific coast millionaire the New York correspondent of the Morning Post says, that the scheme is interesting as evidance of the tendency of American millionaires to push into new enterprises. The commercial instinct in these men is strong, and their accumulating capital seems always to be driving them into fresh undertakings in lines quite different from those in which their fortunes were made. One of the great meat-packing millionaires of Chicago has within the last few weeks gone into the soap trade. Another equally well-known American millionaire, whose colossal wealth was made out of the Standard Oil Trust, has recently equipped a fleet of the largest steamers on the great lakes, and is threatening to out-distance all competitors in the business of carrying iron-ore from the mines on Lake Superior to Cleveland and other ports on Lake Erie, from which the ore is sent by rail to the furnaces of Pennsylvania. To-day also New York owes its largest newspaper to the surplus wealth of a Nevada silver king. There is, perhaps, a little more of the altruistic spirit in the new hotel venture than in the soap and lake steamer enterprises ; but the impelling motive is much the same in all these cases, and it accounts for the new places in which American millionaires are constantly seeking to establish themselves.

THE *Secolo* of Milan publishes the Budget of Monte Carlo for the last financial year ending Oct. 31. From the statement here given it would seem that the profits of the Salon are much below those of 1895-96, for we have a return of 14,750,000f. as against 19,750,000f. No reason is assigned for this falling off. The outgoings of the bank are interesting. First comes the company's yearly allowance to Prince Albert of Monaco : this is written down at 2,000,000f. The outlay on police, gendarmerie, instruction, and public pleasure grounds is stated at 1,500,000f. What instruction is meant is not very clear. Perhaps the children of the principality get their education gratis from the paternal Casino. As to the directors, administrators croupiers, and servants of the establishment, they cost 1,000,0000f. a year, while the orchestra, racing, regattas, and pigeon-shooting run away with 800,000f. more ; but in this item there is also inserted "costs of charity." The charity of the Casino must be larger than is generally imagined, for we have three separate items which belong to the quality of mercy. First, "Charity" tout court ; secondly, the visticum given to the ruined gambler, now no longer prond, and consisting of a first-class return ticket, outlay stated at 100,000f. ; and thirdly, a similar sum invested "in the prevention of suicides." A business like entry at the end is : Suicides for the financial year, total thirty-five. Where (asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*) did the *Secolo* get the last two details ?

IN all ages the secret of long life has been one that has been eagerly sought. The magicians of old did a thriving trade in elixirs of life, and alchemists spent the greater part of their time in seeking to discover some really efficacious compound that would give the consumer an assured extension of time beyond the span allotted to him in the natural course of events. We are disposed to wonder nowadays at the simple credulity of those who believed that death could be cheated in this fashion, yet we are every whit as anxious as they were for longevity, and quite as credulous of the faddists who would persuade us that the secret of long life is to do this or to avoid that. One will say that early to bed and early to rise is the royal road to a green old age ; another is equally positive that the only way to become an octogenarian is never to sleep more than five hours ; a third will recommend fruit diet ; a fourth will counsel generous living ; so that as in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, the most likely way of attaining extreme old age would seem to be to adopt the very simple plan of follow everybody's advice to a limited extent, so far as their various ideas do not absolutely clash. There is no theory ever advanced as to the best means of attaining longevity that does not obtain some kind of support ; and, whatever we may say to the contrary, it is obvious that the craze for living long possesses us just as much at the end of the nineteenth century as it did those of earlier ages. With what joy, therefore (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*), will the news be heard that a German doctor—his name is not Dr. Faustus—has discovered this great secret. He has devoted long and patient study to the subject ; he has steeped himself in vital statistics, and hunted every centenarian of whom he could hear, and, having satisfied himself that his theory of longevityis the correct one, he had sat down to write a book setting forth the plan that would-be-Methuselahs should adopt. It may as well be at once stated that it is neither a potent compound nor a system of diet that the doctor recommends, nor does he ask heavy fees for his precious secret. With reckless liberality he presents his discovery to the world, and if, after reading his little work, young men and maidens do not lay up for themselves a grand old age, they will only, like the potential Mrs 'Enry 'Awkns, "have themselves to blame." What is this great secret ? Nothing more or less than marriage, only this and nothing more. There can be no doubt it, says the doctor, for out of every seventy men who attain the age of sixty, forty-eight are Benedicts while he knows of no centenarian who has been unmarried. Here indeed is a triumph for woman. Does this not entirely overthrow all the terrible theories of the misogynists, who would persuade us that man cannot only do quite as well but much better without us ? And what a splendid refutation it is of the old saw, "When a man's married his troubles begin" !

THE NATIVE PRESS AND SEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with pleasure the able and learned articles which appeared in your paper some time ago in connection with the *Pratoda* case, and entirely coincide with you in the opinions expressed by you in regard thereto. Of course the judgments delivered by the Chief Justice and Justices Parsons and Ranade will commend themselves to all thoughtful readers, both European and Native. As native of the soil, I sincerely regret that the editor of the *Pratodia* paper should have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, but having regard to justice and the laws of the realm, I think he is very justly dealt with. If one has committed faults whether in speech or in writing against the Government which has afforded him the liberty of criticising its measures in an impartial spirit in order that it may know the flaws, if any, it is but meet that he should suffer for them according to law, and no one should have any reason to feel sorry for him. If he had not exceeded the bounds of his liberty, perhaps he should have had no reason to repent of what he had done, but his hostile attitude towards the kind and generous Government has had its deserved effect. I for one really feel sorry for him, having regard to his delicate health, but the law is relentless. Perhaps it will not be out of my province here to say that the interpretation put upon section 124A by the Chief Justice and Justices Parsons and Ranade is the most impartial one, and carries home the conviction that the prisoners were very justly dealt with. A thought of subverting a good Government, a government which is the most civilised, and I dare say the best of all, perhaps, on the face of the earth, is no doubt sedition, and only few, if any, will perchance sympathise with those who are sedition-mongers. A man who has not had a particle of faith in the good government of all the British people was not loyal to the very core, and as such he really deserved the punishment inflicted upon him by the Chief Justice and Justices Parsons and Ranade. Of course I must say that they pitied his infirm condition and passed upon him a lenient sentence. Would the Russian Government tolerate such hysterical writings ? What would have been the result or, perhaps, in clear words, the punishment for such a seditious man as the editor of the *Pratoda* paper under Russian Government ? I think these sedition-mongers are doing more harm than good to the cause of India, and a thousand thanks are due to such eminent men as the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. B. M. Malabari, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and many others who know better how to promote the cause of India. In fact, their education, their position, and above all their moral demeanour do more good to India. In the lecture delivered by Mr. Justice Birdwood, he stated that the late Mr. Justice Telang was of opinion that seditious writings should be put a stop to, and all thinking men will agree with him in this opinion. Government therefore took the right step in instituting a series of prosecutions against these half-educated men, who perhaps hardly understood how to assist both the rulers and the ruled. The result of these State prosecutions, so far as I can judge them, is in my humble opinion that the papers were in the hands of those who were not men of wide culture, and hence they suffered the penalty of the law. They, in short, hardly realised their moral and political responsibilities. Therefore it behoves all of my countrymen who are sincere well-wishers of the country not to patronise such papers, and I am quite sure, as was said by our esteemed and learned friend and also a sincere well-wisher of this country, viz., Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, when he delivered the able speech in the meeting that was held some time ago in connection with the Anjuman-i-Islam, that the want of encouragement from the people would soon relegate such papers to the limbo of oblivion. The learned editor of the *Indian Spectator* agrees with the interpretation put upon Section 124A, and I have no doubt that all will agree with it. The complaints that were made in some native quarters relating to the interpretation put upon Section 124A by Mr. Justice Strachey have now been set at rest. But the most important question is as to whether the interpretation as put upon the section by the Chief Justice and Justices Parsons and Ranade brings within its clutches the writings or vapourings of Mr. Tilak, and I agree with you entirely when you say that they do. All of Mr. Tilak's antecedents mark him out as an astute politician or as one whose mind was full of imaginary things. He is said to be a martyr because of his friends, and if this be correct, then it follows that he was loyal to the very core, for loyalty and patriotism do seldom go together. Whatever may have been Mr. Tilak's motives in the frequent agitations or meetings that were held in Poona some time ago, I think that all those have now been frustrated, and on the full, as it were, reign supreme over Poona for a long time to come. He was not so wise as to understand that the Government which has established colleges to afford education to its subjects and which has been endeavouring to the best of its abilities to do all it can to make the subjects happy, would put him in jail for seditious writings which, from his point of view, he maintained were otherwise. It is said, however, that a lawyer could hardly be a simpleton, and if so, was Mr. Tilak the reverse of it ? Of course no one could doubt his moral character, his Sanscrit and legal learning, but was he not after all a disturbing element ? If he was really a religious saint, he should not have made a host of enemies in Poona, as is said by some of the people. His motto was to advocate old customs and manners. The split in the Sarvajanik Sabha was, it is rumoured, brought about by him, and it is further said that he was the cause of the loss of its prestige. It is alleged that he was the man who gave the initiation in the establishment of the Deccan Sabha. It is also stated that he originated the Gunpati Melas which, some are of opinion, tended to wound the feelings of most, if not all, of the Mahomedans. As said by Mr. Justice Strachey, he was a man of remarkable ability, and remarkable energy, and would have been a useful force in the State, had he changed his direction in time. He was anxious, it seems, to assimilate our people to the Irish people but I think that he forgot that there is an ocean-wide difference between the two. And this ideal of his, if I mistake not, levelled all of his plans to the ground. A slight difference of opinion were once excited Mr. Tilak's wrath, and the next issue of the "Kesari" or that of the "Mahratta" contained some articles in connection with him. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was not spared. His admirable lecture delivered in the Wilson College on some religious subject some time ago was mercilessly animadverted upon, and bad epithets were applied to him regardless of his social and intellectual position. Such was Mr. Tilak's attitude towards his friends. It is an admitted fact that Mr. Justice Ranade is an intellectual giant, while Mr. Tilak is an incellectual pigmy, by comparison. I have read with great delight a short sketch of Mr. Tilak's life in the volume entitled "The Tilak case," lately published by Messrs. Setlur and Deshpande, and I am of opinion that it is admirably written by someone well known to fame. I consider however that if Messrs Setlur and Deshpande had viewed Mr. Tilak's case from the standpoints of both the rulers and the ruled, they should have come to a different conclusion. The late Mr. Justice Telang was only the connecting link between the rulers and the ruled, and he always viewed matters from all standpoints. I really admire Mr. Tilak's learning, and I am of opinion that he would have been a very useful force in the State, had he utilised his education in the right direction. It seems that he misused his education and hence he suffered the punishment. I sincerely regret his imprisonment, but feel that his valuable life has been shortened by his own misdeeds, if I may call them so. Nay, the social and political reforms which people are bankering after would have been effected perhaps sooner if he had properly used his education. He perhaps did not know that in the continuance of the British Rajlies our welfare, and that all our interests will better be cared for by them. I am sure that his imprisonment will be made much of in the coming National Congress, but if my countrymen will place themselves in the position of the rulers and view matters from their standpoint, they will realise their difficulties and their responsibilities. I confess to you, sir, that I am sorry for Mr. Tilak's imprisonment, but on a calm consideration of the whole case I agree with you that he brought himself within the clutches of the law. He had gained nothing by the bold stand he made in the trial but on the other hand he has lost a good deal, and indirectly, his country. If he had adopted a middle course, he might have benefited both himself and his country. He knew that the British Government was too powerful, as said by Mr. Lamb in his able address delivered to the Poonaites some time ago, and he should have therefore abstained from rash writings. Poor India ! Her good son is in imprisonment, but if he had adhered to his duty as a loyal citizen, he should have been quite free from it.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 7. HINDU.

THE "Militar-Wochenblatt" has lately been devoting a good deal of attention to the question of military cycling, in which matter, as is well known, Germany is somewhat behindhand. A recent article points out that France has made much greater progress. Our contemporary argues that the French system of a cycling company of 200 men to each army corps and cavalry division, the engineers and others having cyclists proportionate to their numbers, would be sufficient. The commander of the company, says the writer in the "Wochenblatt," would be mounted on horseback, though an efficient cyclist, and he should have four officers, twelve non-commissioned officers, five artificers, and three buglers. Each company would be subdivided into squads and sections. The "Wochenblatt" also suggests that the necessary appliances for the repair of cycles, and some accessories, should be carried upon coupled machines, and that a field cart or waggon should accompany with reserve cycles, wheels, and tyres to replace loss and damage. Lastly, our contemporary argues against the proposal that the Government should undertake the manufacture of the machines.

THE DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR FREE LIBRARY.

A LARGE gathering of educated Hindus was held at the Local Prarthana Samaj Mandir, on Sunday morning, to witness the opening ceremony of the "Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar Free Library and Reading Room." This new and very useful institution has been brought into existence under the auspices of the Prarthana Samaj by a native gentleman who will not allow his name to be disclosed, but who has presented the Samaj with a sum of Rs. 1,000 to start this institution. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the president, was in the chair. The proceedings commenced with the singing of Marathi hymns and a prayer in English. The report was next read by Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay, which stated the object of the donor in opening this library and its constitution.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade afterwards addressed the meeting. He said :—A very agreeable and pleasing duty is assigned to me of bringing these proceedings to a close with an expression of my esteem for the learned doctor in whose honor the library has been named, and for our worthy president on this occasion. Speaking about the institution that is now being launched into existence, I think no better purpose, no better work could have been undertaken by the members of the Samaj than this one of having to open a free library for the use of those people who may wish to profit themselves by the store of literature that is collected in this place. It is a collection of books not only confined to religious topics. The cause of religion is in a way hampered by the claims of other calls which are equally pressing upon men of conscience as well as men of practical responsibilites ; therefore in making this institution a free library and, according as the funds from time to time permitted, of allowing it to be developed on broad lines, I believe those who have the conception of that have acted wisely and acted in a

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY will shortly issue a book o travels at a new price—6s. This will be the account of his past summer's further explorations of Spitzbergen. Last year Sir Martin confined himself almost entirely to the coast parts of Spitzbergen; this time he has been on the high inland portions, where there is little but ice. Between the two books the island is exposed to the world.

Besides the book on modern political history which Mr. John Morley is to give us, we should like to hear of his monograph on Lord Chatham. Since he was released from office he has certainly been busily writing, and his face has been familiar at the British Museum. When Mr. Morley took up the editorship of the "Twelve English Statesmen" series he also became responsible for the monographs in it on Walpole and Chatham. The former has been out for years, while the latter is the only one of the series which remains to be published.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has been going over the recent volume of his history and making some alterations for a third edition of it. He is now in much better health, and, indeed, he has also been able to tackle his autobiography. His reminiscences should be of great interest, for he has known many notable people and watched public affairs from the inside. There is no saying when they will be ready, but Mr. McCarthy probably has next autumn as an objective. He is still at West-gate, on the Kentish coast, and he may remain there for some time.

A great deal of the printing for London publishers is done in Edinburgh, which, of course, is famous in this calling. The appearance of not a few new volumes has been delayed as a result of the difference between the Edinburgh master printers and their machinemen. In the case of Sarah Grand's "Beth Book" the plates have been taken to London so that copies of the novel may be got out to meet the demand. Some time ago there was a keen controversy about the printing of English books in Holland. That practice does not appear to have grown since then, but rather it has fallen away, which is satisfactory. We saw some deplorable specimens of Dutch printing at the time.

In a few days Mr. Heinemann will have ready the English translation of M. Vuillier's history of dancing. The illustrations, which are very numerous, in themselves trace the story of the art. The volume, as a whole, is described as a "treasury of quaint information and artistic pleasure," and obviously it is instructive. M. Vuillier brings together in a scholarly fashion the researches of former historians—he presents the information in a coherent form. He begins with the dance in ancient Egypt, and sketches its many developments in the intervening centuries. The eighteenth century, with its elegant minuet and stately gavotte, brought the art to its highest perfection. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler signalised, on the stage, the rise of modern dancing.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will shortly have ready the "Journals of Walter White," who for long was assistant secretary of the Royal Society. He began life as a cabinetmaker, and by self-study educated himself for better things. In his post at the Royal Society he came into contact with some of the best-known characters of our time. Tennyson was one of these, Tyndal another, and White was in the habit of keeping a diary of these meetings and conversations. Now that diary is to be published. It will be found to contain bits of the frankest sort of gossip. There will be a portrait of White.

"Records of Old Times" is a volume of reminiscences by Mr. J. K. Fowler, which Messrs. Chatto are preparing. The author, who belongs to Buckinghamshire, has written before of old country life. In the present book he deals with matters historial, social, political, sporting, and agricultural. Also he recalls experiences in foreign travel; but the main thread of his text is the "Great historic county of Bucks." That was the phrase of Lord Beaconsfield, of whose association with the shire Mr. Fowler has something to say. Disraeli the elder had a place at Bradenham, and his son will always be associated with Hughenden.

Mr. Elkin Mathews will have two books ready before the end of the month. One is a play by Mr. W. D. Scull, with the title "Bad Lady Betty," and is something of a society study. The other volume refers to Wales, which has recently been coming to the front as a subject of literary inspiration. The writer is a lady—she remains anonymous—who a little time back wrote a novel called "Fraternity." It was promptly pirated in America, and so may be assumed to have had qualities. "Some Welsh Children, "the new book, is a study of the conditions amid which two little people grow up in Wales.

Major Younghusband's work on Indian frontier warfare will be issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul. It will contain information, such as cannot at present be found in any one book, on tactical and administrative details. The volume to follow it in the Wolseley Series will be a translation of the "Letters on Strategy" of Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. His letters on cavalry, infantry, and artillery are already at the disposal of English readers, and this volume completes his views on the art of war. "Napoleon as a General," also by a German, Count Yorck von Wartenburg, will come later.

Mrs. Croker has finished a novel which Messrs. Chatto will publish under the title, "Miss Balmain's Past." The next volume in Macmillan's series of illustrated novels is to consist of Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey," and "Persuasion." There will be an introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson, and pictures by Mr. Hugh Thomson. George Egerton's volume of "Fantasias" will be published from the Bodley Head before the end of November. A novel by Mr. William Westall, entitled "The Woman Tempted Him," is in the press. Messrs. Chatto will publish it. Messrs. Harper will at once have ready Mr. John Fox's American story The Kentuckians. The same is to be said about Miss Sanders's novel "For Prince and People," of which Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers. The English translation of Le Desastre, "MM. Paul and Victor Marquerite's story of the Franco-Prussian War, is now nearly ready.

The edition of Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad" having been over-subscribed, Messrs. Chatto have been compelled to delay the publication of this book for a short time. Steps "Towards Reunion," is a work on the Anglo-Roman question, which Messrs. Kegan Paul are bringing out. It is by the Rev. J. Duggan, Catholic priest of Maidstone. Mr. Oswald Crawfurd is arranging a symposium on the enduring booksellers' question for the December "Chapmans." Mr. Frankfort Moore will represent authorship, Captain Trotters Life of John Nicholson, the Indian soldier and statesman, will probably be published by Mr. Murray.

Archdeacon Baly's learned work on English words traceable to Eurasian roots will be published in a day or two by Messrs. Kegan Paul—the first volume, that is to say. Messrs. Putnam are publishing a group of papers on Modern English Prose Writers, by an American, Mr. Frank Preston Stearns. The Roxburghe Press has for immediate issue Pickwickian Manners and Customs, by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, containing an early portrait of Boz, and an original map of the route taken on the Pickwick tour. Messrs. Methuen are publishing "Voces Academicæ" a collection of dialogues dealing with the lighter aspects of university life, by Mr. C. Grant Robertson, Fellow of All Souls. The December number of "Chambers's Journal" will contain Maltus Q. Holyoake's Memories of Charles Dickens.

Cardinal Wiseman has been dead thirty-two years. And an authoritative biography of him has yet to appear. It may have been written—one must wait and see—for Mr. Wilfrid Ward's long-promised Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman is now in the press, and will soon be published by Messrs. Longmans and Co. The complete story of the Ecclesiastical Titles affair (a paltry brawl it seems after the lapse of forty-seven years) has never been published. What has long been known is that Wiseman always held that his conduct in the affair of the titles was justified by a previous understanding between him and Lord John Russell. Yet Lord John Russell was the author of "The Durham Letter," which threw the country into a ferment of absurd alarm when Wiseman was invested by the Pope with the title of Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Respecting the interview between Lord John Russell and Dr. Wiseman, Lord Houghton wrote: "Its confidential and private nature, he said, prevented him from appealing to it during his lifetime; but he had written a record of it, which must some day be generally known, and would seriously affect the estimate of the imprudence of his conduct." One of the best and most pleasant sketches of Wiseman is Lord Houghton's short monograph, published nearly a quarter of a century ago, and containing, besides other details, the author's first acquaintance with Wiseman and Cullen at Rome in the early thirties, when the former was Rector of the English Catholic College and the latter of the Irish; as also some particulars about Lammenais and Lacordaire.

THE revision of the new Byron, by the poets grandson, Lord Lovelace, and Mr. E. H. Coleridge, has been a laborious task. But the work is now well advanced, and the first of the twelve volumes (which are to include Byrons prose as well as verse) will be brought out by Mr. John Murray in or about the beginning of February. This first volume will contain several unpublished poems of Byron's early period, as also some portraits of him not published before. In every case, the text of the new Byron is the result of exhaustive comparison with existing editions, and with the MSS., proofs, and other original documents of Byron's which are among the most valued treasures in the famous room in Albemarle-street, and which pilgrims (chiefly, we believe from America) are still privileged to inspect. The forthcoming edition, issued with the authority of Byron's family and representatives, will doubtless be accepted as final.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th November 1897:—

Thomas Sinnock Hill, indigo planter, of Jowneah factory, P. O. Doomur Hat, Katihar, for improvements in the method of treating indigo.

Hafiz Abdullah, lime contractor, of the regimental bazar, Dhera Dun, N.-W. P., for improvements in lime kilns.

The General Gold Extracting Company, Ld., of 3 Clements lane, in the city of London, for improvements in, and apparatus for, the treatment of ores, or the like, containing gold or silver, or both gold and silver for the obtainment of the precious metal therefrom.

Amended application—See No. 30 of 1897.

Albertus Kapteyn, engineer, of York road, Kings Cross, in the county of London, for improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.

John Isaac Thornycroft, steam-yacht and launch builder, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in water tube steam boilers.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Victor Carrandini, patent agent, of 31 Queen street, Melbourne, Victoria, for an improved race starting machine. (Specification filed 24 August 1897.)

Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 St. Martins lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in barkes. (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

Albert Legg mechanic, of Allendale, in the county of Bergen and state of New Jersey, and Charles Ward Weston, manufacturer, of 454 West 144th street, in the city, county and state of New York, for improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

Alfred Martin, photographer, of Wanganui, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved method of and devices for producing embossed or bas-relief photographs. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

Middleton Crawford, electrical engineer, of 37 New Oxford street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of disinfecting, deodorising and bleaching agents, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

Frederick Wicks, newspaper proprietor, of Halfway lodge, Esher, in the country of Surrey, for improvements in type-founding apparatus. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

Stindicaat tot Exploitatie der Pateten C. C. van der Valk, of 's Gravenhage, in the kingdom of Holland, for a method and apparatus for stamping or marking paper and other thin combustible materials by the aid of heat. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

James Allen Magill's invention for a self-adjustable metal packing ring for stuffing boxes used in locomotive engines. (From 1 June 1898 to 1 June 1899.)

Walter Charles Church's invention for improvements in or connected with steam and other motive-fluid engines. (From 25th November 1897 to 25th November 1898.)

Walter Charles Church's invention for improvements in compound steam engines. From 25th November 1897 to 25th November 1898.)

Wilbur Stephen Scudder's invention for improvements in machines for cutting lines of type for use in printing. (From 23rd November 1897 to 23rd November 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

James Coleman Connell's invention for an automatic safety buckle. (Specification filed 21st August 1893.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·150	Calm	1	79·1	49·5	58	...	...	−0·14
Sirsa	30·130	SSE	2	79·2	45·2	63	...	...	−0·06
Delhi	0·127	Calm	2	78·2	53·5	63	...	...	−0·08
Agra	30·145	Calm	2	80·6	52·9	76	...	...	−0·06
Cawnpore	0·146	Calm	1	77·7	47·5	77	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·150	WNW	2	77·2	49·6	81	...	...	−0·17
Jhansi	30·151	Calm	3	81·0	54·7	57	...	...	−0·12
Jacobabad	0·118	Calm	2	79·4	59·0	75	...	...	0·18
Karachi	30·102	NNE	5	87·4	68·2	54	...	...	−0·09
Jeypore	30·173	SW	2	82·1	49·2	63	...	...	−0·24
Ajmere	30·147	Calm	2	79·4	45·7	77	...	...	−0·26
Deesa	30·106	ESE	7	87·2	53·1	61	...	...	−0·16
Ahmedabad	30·094	ENE	3	88·2	64·6	47	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·100	S	3	85·5	60·0	41	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·134	Calm	3	86·9	56·3	52	...	...	−0·16
Ghadechi	30·161	NW	5	87·5	58·7	52	...	...	...
Veraval	30·034	ENE	8	83·6	62·2	51	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·172	ENE	3	81·2	40·4	52	...	...	−1·21
Indore	30·138	Calm	1	78·0	47·6	63	...	...	−0·49
Sangor	30·139	Calm	4	77·2	55·1	41	...	...	−0·45
Jubulpore	30·171	SSE	1	76·9	43·4	72	...	...	−0·50
Hoshangabad	30·165	NE	3	80·7	49·3	64	...	...	−0·62
Khandwa	30·163	Calm	3	84·2	47·8	58	...	...	−0·43
Raipur	30·168	Calm	2	77·2	53·3	67	...	...	−0·34
Nagpur	30·130	Calm	4	81·5	51·7	61	...	...	−0·38
Amraoti	30·140	E	3	80·1	55·4	62	...	0·07	−0·37
Akola	30·176	Calm	3	82·0	46·2	51	...	...	−0·77
Surat	30·062	E	5	85·6	59·0	48	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·131	Calm	1	81·4	47·7	44	...	...	−0·55
Bombay	30·043	E	11	85·2	71·8	53	...	...	−0·66
Poona	30·141	ESE	8	83·6	48·5	54	...	...	−1·35
Ahmednagar	30·129	SW	3	80·2	45·4	59	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·154	ESE	3	81·9	48·2	44	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·110	ENE	10	86·2	54·1	33	...	...	−1·23
Ratnagiri	30·053	E	7	90·9	68·1	72	...	...	0·30
Belgaum	30·045	ENE	12	80·2	55·4	42	...	...	−2·12
Goa	30·031	SE	1	85·0	67·3	66	...	...	...
Karwar	30·012	S	3	89·3	61·8	74	...	...	−2·63
Mangalore	29·973	ESE	4	87·8	68·9	69	...	0·01	−2·23
Calicut	29·968	E	7	87·2	69·5	83	...	2·10	−2·23
Cochin	29·965	NE	F	91·8	71·7	73	...	1·74	−4·80
Bangalore	30·102	ENE	8	79·3	54·9	59	...	0·47	−3·21
Seganderabad	30·123	Calm	4	80·7	52·7	68	...	...	−1·84
Masulipatam	30·080	N	5	83·6	65·2	72	...	...	−7·58
Bellary	30·109	E	11	84·2	58·1	57	...	0·15	−2·06
Cuddapah	30·083	NE	L	86·0	64·8	85	...	1·85	−2·06
Madras	30·042	NNW	9	84·5	69·5	74	...	7·49	−7·85
Coimbatore	29·958	E	4	85·4	64·6	80	...	2·28	−1·09
Trichinopoly	30·07	N	6	88·5	72·4	64	...	2·03	−3·92
Negapatam	29·958	NW	16	82·9	71·0	80	...	2·10	−10·30
Colombo	29·920	NE	14	88·0	73·5	93	...	12·12	−2·77
Aden	30·052	E	15	81·3	76·4	64	...	0·12	−0·13

In column II Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab Rajputana, and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Neemuch and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam, and Generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bombay and 14 at Colombo. The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal at Karachi, and the minimum 4° in excess at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin, and the lowest 43° at Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Lahore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Ghadechi. About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. The weather in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast is very cloudy, and local scattered showers are probable. The weather to the south or south-east of Colombo appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

Tuesday: Pressure has been steady over the Peninsula and decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the greater part of North-West India, and brisk around the gulf of Cambay and over Northern Burma. Pressure is normal in West Punjab and excessive elsewhere. The barometer is highest in the Central parts of the country and lowest in the extreme south. Winds are generally unchanged they are northerly on the coast of the Bay, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula and light and variable elsewhere. The temperature has fallen over the Central parts of the country, risen on the hills and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is generally higher than usual over North-Western and Northern India and generally lower than usual elsewhere. Rain in the Persian Gulf reports a shower and both the stations in Ceylon have received rain, but over India and Burmah the weather has been rainless.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band, will parade on the oval, opp site the High Court, at 3-3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 8th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain C. E. Palmer will command the Guard.
Dress—Review order Khaki.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order. Khaki.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.:—
No. 4304 Vol. C. R. Menasby.

By order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow morning. Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 5 and 6-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m. sharp, on Saturday next, 11th instant and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttios to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place under the senior present.—Dress the same.—Lamps to be carried.

4. The following member having left the country is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. W. Griffin

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 4.)

TIRAH.

The following appointments are made with effect from the date on which the officers assumes their duties:—

1st Brigade of 2nd Division—Capt C Davis, 1st Regt of Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade Transport Officer, vice Lieut R A N Tytler, Gordon Highlanders, who has rejoined his corps for duty.

2nd Brigade of 2nd Division—Provost-Marshal—Capt M E Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, vice Capt A P Bateman-Champain, 1st Batth, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, reverted to his regiment.

The Rawalpindi Reserve Brigade—Orderly Officer—Lieut M G James, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy, vice 2nd Lieut E W C Ridgeway, 28th R gt of Punjab Infantry, placed on the sick list.

TOCHI.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—Lieut Colin Channer, D S O, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, to be Colonel on the Staff and Base Commdt. Edwardesabad, vice Lieut Col A R Merlin, 1st Batth, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, who has been withdrawn for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Captains to be Majors—A P Westlake, D S O, 29th Nov 1897; and W C H Mackintosh, 30th Nov 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

19th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, vice Asa Singh, and Color Havildar Jawand Singh to be Jamadar, vice Sadhu Singh, transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Oct 1897.

33rd Regt (3rd Burma Batth) of Madras Infantry—Jemadar Baisan Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Sawan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Pala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1897, and Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, vice Nihal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 15th July 1897.

Merwara Battalion—Havildar Kesra to be Jemadar, vice Ratna, transferred to the 22nd Regt of Bo Infy, with effect from 10th Sept 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Punjab Cavalry—Rasaldar Nihal Singh to be Woordie-Maj or, vice Janmeja Singh, promoted with effect from the 7th Feb 1897.

1st Regt of Punjab Infantry—Jemadar Zargun Shah to be Subadar, Havildar Muhammad Gul to be Jemadar, vice Juma Khan, deceased; with effect from the 22nd July 1897.

4th Regt of Punjab Infantry—Jemadar Nek Muhammad to be Subadar, Havildar Niyaz Khan to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Aug 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgeon-Lieut-Col G Price, M D, I M S Bengal, Civil Surgn, Murshidabad, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th Jan 1893, subject to H M's approval.

Surgn Lieut Col H Adey, I M S Bombay, 16th Regt of Bombay Lt Inft y, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th Dec 1897, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—In G G O No 1073 of 1897, for the order of seniority therein notified, substitute the following:—Sub Lieuts R S M Curran, R G MacIver, and E J Wright.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers—J Reiach, Gent, to be Surgn, vice Pearse, resigned.

Calcutta Light Horse—L C Baines, and L G Dunbar, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Second Lieut C H Holder to be Capt, with effect from the 16th May 1897, vice Madden, deceased, E O C Holder, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 16th May 1897, vice Holder, promoted and C S Bivar, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 5th Oct 1897, vice Macrae, resigned.

Madras Vol Guards—Lieut C H Higginbotham to be Capt, vice Bartoli, deceased.

1st Battn, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—A T Forbes, Esq, to be Capt, vice O'Sullivan, transferred to the supernumerary list, G Bowen, Gent, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment, W A St L Kelly, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Smith, promoted, and M C Sarkies, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Whaley, resigned.

2nd Cadet Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Second Lieut E E M Eliot to be Lieut, to complete the establishment and Second Lieut H R Clark resigns his commission.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—Capt K O E Leggatt and Lieut F A Cooper, Unattached List, resign their commissions, with effect from the 18th Nov 1897.

2nd Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut C Pratt to be Capt, vice Woolcombe, transferred to the 1st Battn, Lieut J Reid to be Capt, vice Johnson, transferred to the 1st Battn, Second Lieut W Davidson to be Lieut, vice Pratt, promoted, Second Lieut A R G Newton to be Lieut, vice Reid, promoted, Second Lieut A T Houldcroft to be Lieut, vice Commerlin, deceased, and Second Lieut S C G Wood to be Lieut, vice Huddleston, transferred to the 1st Battn.

Rangoon Vol Rifles—C E Fairbolne, Gent, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Nilgiri Vol Rifles—Capt A T W Penn resigns his commission.

North Western Railway Vol Rifles—Col G F O Boughey, C S I, R E, Comdt, resigns his Commission, with effect from the 12th Oct 1897, Lieut Col Bt Col M C Brackenbury, R E, Offig Comdt to be Comdt, with effect from the 12th Oct 1897, vice Boughey, resigned, Lieut E W S Mahon, R E, to be Lieut, with effect from the 13th June 1897, vice Bright, promoted.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—J E Tyers, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice Sewell, promoted.

Hooghly Vol Rifles—Capt N David resigns his commission.

Chittagong Vol Rifles—Capt L D Horne, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Batho, tranferred to the supernumerary list.

Bellary Vol Rifles—Capt J W Boys, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—E J R Dyer, Esq, to be Major vice Thruston, transferred to the Moulmein Vol Rifles.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—F E Thompson, Esq, to be Capt, to complete the establishment, M G Simpson, Gent, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment, and R W Hutchinson, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Aldridge, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the I M Royal Indian Marine, have been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 5th Oct 1897:—To be Assistant Engineers—E R Abbott, J W M Godden, and T C Reynolds.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G Lubbock, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Nov 1897.

Mr E G Coutts, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Nov 1897.

Mr J J Inglis, Asst Loco Supt, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, with effect from the 1st Nov 1897.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, Loco Dept:—C Hitchcock, E K Horsfall, and P A Hyde, to class II, grade 4.

Mr A R Hill is appointed, under-covenant, Assist Loco Supt in class III, grad 3, of the superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and his service s are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr J Spalding is appointed, under covenant, Asst Loco Supt, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr F F Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from special leave on private affairs, posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr J Shaw, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Mr S P Burt, Depy Traffic Supt in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 1, of that Estabt, during the absence of Mr E F Jacob on privilege leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept:—Mr A B Larkins, to be Director, class III, Mr H A Kirk, to be Chief Supt, class IV, Mr A J L Grimes, to be Asst Supt, class VI, 1st grade, and Mr H Mayston, to be Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade.

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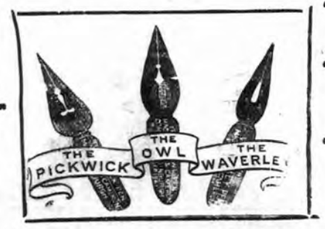

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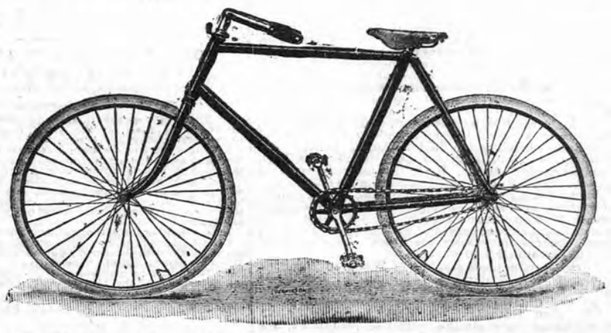

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